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Roosevelt to Head Forum On Democracy's Children

Nation-wide conference under auspices of the White House called for spring of 1940—Third of its kind—Group will try to answer question, 'What is child's place in Democracy?'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—President Roosevelt has consented to be honorary chairman of a vast Nation-wide conference on "Children in a Democracy" to be held here in the spring of 1940.

Arrangements for the conference were discussed with the President by a delegation headed by Miss Katharine Lenroot, Chief of the U. S. Children's Bureau.

The conference, aimed at integration of the multitudinous welfare efforts in behalf of children in the United States, will be the third of its kind to be held under White House auspices in the 20th century.

First Conference in 1909

The first White House conference on child welfare was called by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1909. Its enunciation of the right of children to home life gave a great impetus to the movement for aiding widowed and other dependent mothers to rear their children in their own homes.

Again, in President Hoover's regime, a White House conference on child health and protection in 1930 brought together an enormous group to consider the needs of children. It produced a children's charter, statement of ideals for the guidance of practical effort in behalf of American children.

Sponsors of the forthcoming conference feel developments of the last 10 years both at home and abroad call for a re-examination of state and private duty toward American children. Many public problems might be eliminated or reduced by proper care and training of young people, at present allowed to "just grow," they point out.

Investments made in youth, they say, will be paid back many times in a sounder Nation.

A Child's Place

"What is a child's place in a democracy?" is the specific question to be tackled in lengthy research and discussion.

Other members of the committee who invited the President to act as honorary chairman were:

Dr. Frank Graham, President of the University of North Carolina; Miss Grace Abbott, former Chief, U. S. Children's Bureau; Dr. Felix J. Underwood, President, Conference of State and Provincial Health Authorities of North America; Dr. Solomon Lowenstein, Federation of Jewish Charities; Miss Elizabeth Christman, National Women's Trade Union League; Mons. Robert F. Keegan, Secretary, Roman Catholic Charities in New York, and Homer Folks, Secretary, State Charities Aid Association, New York.

Quoddy Bay and Florida Canal Projects Urged by President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—President Roosevelt, like the Republican elephant, never forgets and today he recommended again to Congress resumption on the Quoddy tide-power project and the Florida ship canal.

These two projects begun under presidential authority in the New Deal's early years, were negatived by Congress in 1936, in one of the very first legislative rebellions against the Administration. Since that date, the buildings at Quoddy have been used as a training school for the National Youth Administration, and although the Florida ship canal remained an unfinished ditch, it was also the site of a school.

Annually since, the President has urged Congress to revive the projects. Annually Congress has declined. But Mr. Roosevelt keeps the record straight by sending a rueful little letter today to Representative Joseph J. Mansfield (D) of Texas, Chairman of the House Rivers and Harbors Committee.

Long His Belief

"It has long been my belief," the President wrote, "that a Florida ship canal will be built one of these days and that the building of it is justified today by commercial and military needs . . ."

As for the swepeing tides of Passamaquoddy Bay, on which his family's summer estate at Campobello Island is located, the President said he believed: "The time will come when there will be a joint agreement between Canada and the United States for the joint development of the larger project which would utilize all tidal power in that bay on both sides of the international line."

His letter advocated an appropriation for the completion of test borings at Passamaquoddy and that the committee determine "the advisability of putting in a small experimental plant on the American side of the border."

The Florida ship canal and the Quoddy project are the two outstanding derelicts of all the New Deal building. Though both have found modest use as training school headquarters, this is a face-saving device of little importance. Both projects are sad objects to contemplate today, monuments to be interpreted variously by supporters or critics of the New Deal administration. They are at the least grim warnings of what might happen if any of the far bigger projects like Grand Coulee Dam—were not completed, and into which hundreds of millions of dollars have already gone.

At Quoddy, approximately $1,000,000 was spent on a neat village, with houses and furnishings of attractive quality which have greatly deteriorated since the project was stopped The whole project cost $7,000,000.

The Florida ship canal—to the accompaniment of South Florida protests that it would drain all the fresh water and ruin the wells and supplies of the peninsula—cost $5,000,000 before it was halted.

EASTPORT, Maine, Jan. 17 (AP)—The $36,000,000 Passamaquoddy Bay power project, revival of which was urged today by President Roosevelt, has lain dormant since July, 1936, when Congress refused to appropriate more money for its continuance.

Conceived by the late Dexter P. Cooper, famed engineer, work was started on the tide-harnessing venture in 1935, and $7,000,000 in Federal money poured into it before it closed.

Mr. Cooper originally had planned that Quoddy should be an international undertaking, joined in by Canada, but Dominion refusal to take part caused a revision of the plans to include only United States waters.

The gigantic project included generation of electric power by utilization of the 28-foot tides of the Bay of Fundy, through construction of a series of dams between Fundy and Cobscook Bay.

Of the $7,000,000 spent on the project, under direction of army engineers, $1,000,000 went for engineering, $2,000,000 for actual field construction, which included four earth-filled dams, $1,500,000 for plant and materials, and $1,500,000 for housing.

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Center of Franklin Celebration

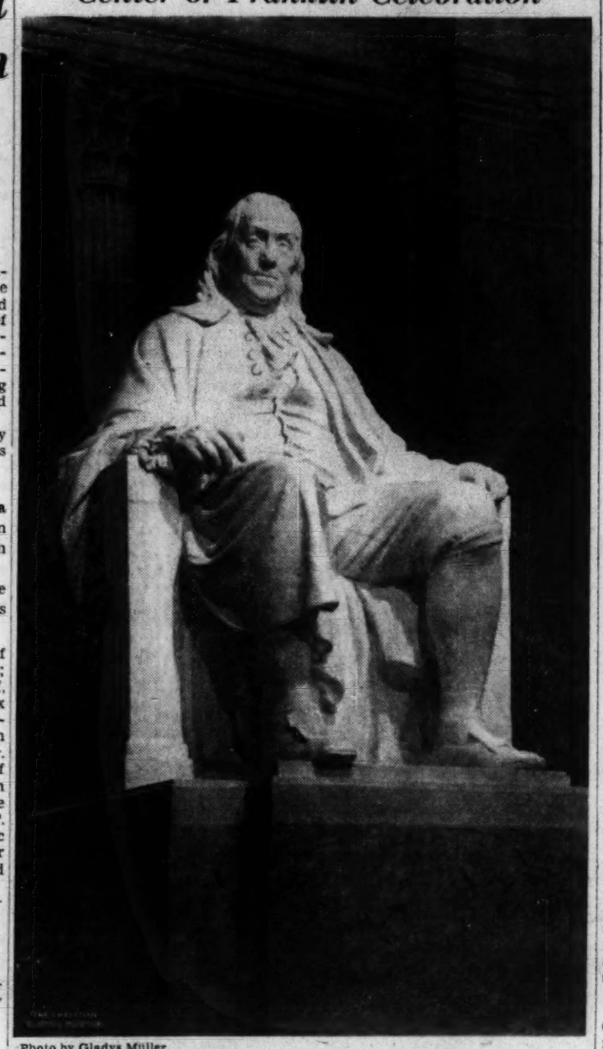

Photo by Gladys Muller

Statue of Benjamin Franklin

By James Earle Fraser which was unveiled in May, 1938, in the Franklin Memorial Rotunda of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

Boston Schools Take Part In Paying Franklin Tribute

While Franklin's quiet memory climbs
to heaven,
Claiming the lightning which he
thence hath riven,
Or drawing from the no less kindled
earth
Freedom and peace to that which boasts
his birth.

—Lord Byron

World-wide recognition of Benjamin Franklin's contributions to almost every line of human progress is focussed today in Boston, City of his birth, and Philadelphia, City of his adoption. Franklin's 233d anniversary is being celebrated in schools of both cities and by the placing of flowers on various statues—notably on the heroic white marble figure, sculptured by James Earle Fraser and unveiled last May in Franklin Memorial Rotunda, of the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia.

The Franklin Union Technical Institute at 41 Berkeley Street, Boston—which was established through funds left by Franklin himself—will stage a program at 7:45 p. m., which carries on one of "Poor Richard's" own special interests. Karl B. McEachron, chief of the General Electric Company's High-Voltage Research Department, will give an illustrated lecture on "Lightning." The talk will be popular in vein—a feature which would also prove commendable to Franklin, doubtless—and will contain new facts about natural lightning discovered during recent studies, it is promised.

Philadelphia Leads In Honoring Franklin

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — This Quaker-founded city, scene of Benjamin Franklin's greatest achievement, led the Nation Jan. 17 in observance of the 233rd anniversary of his birth.

Intimate Message from Washington

It May Be That the New Deal Can Take Its Spanking by Congress and Be a Better Boy for It—Some Think So

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Nearly everybody had thought that 1939 and 1940 were to be years of bitter political warfare, of deadlock and dispute and legislative and administrative sterility. They had not reckoned with the capacity of the New Deal structure to undergo and absorb constructive change.

The task of revising the New Deal has already begun in the new Congress, and it is concentrated on relief. Goodness knows that was one of the most necessary tasks. What has happened: First, before ever Congress met, the President cleaned out WPA's three chief officials, put an Army engineer in charge, and issued executive orders to place the whole administrative personnel under Civil Service.

Second, Harry L. Hopkins turns out to be the most constructive and devastating critic of his own career as WPA administrator. He says he disapproves of his own political speeches, he should have fired some WPA officials in Kentucky, that the Senate should have passed the Hatch Amendment. His remarks are an effective impetus to the Senate's present effort to clean up relief.

And the Byrnes Committee's recommendations for combining relief, re-employment, help for the incapacitated and aged, into a single "department of public welfare" under permanent civil service is just the sort of thing Mr. Hopkins and President Roosevelt theoretically approve, but never did much to accomplish. The House has made its contribution by cutting relief to a lean total—a total which would go farther under non-political administration.

No Reserve in Reserve Fund

Take a second illustration: social security. There has been much expert criticism of two particular features of the present act: its vast reserve fund, and its method of financing by pay roll taxes. The Social Security Advisory Board, whose report the President yesterday recommended for enactment to Congress, proposes to do away with both features. It also proposes many other reforms, most of which stand a good chance of enactment, but several of which have been resisted by the New Deal in the past. This Advisory Board was promoted in Congress by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, the New Deal's chief Republican critic in the upper chamber.

The Administration is happily going along with this process of revision. President Roosevelt gave it his blessing in his report on "The State of the Union." "The Nation looks to the Congress to improve the new machinery which we have permanently installed," he said. These tools "had to be roughly shaped and still need some machining down."

"We have now passed the period of internal conflict," the President said in that message. "Our full energies may now be released to invigorate the processes of recovery. . . ."

There may be some revising which the President will not like. Wait until Congress gets to the National Labor Relations Act; or the farm program; or his monetary authority, which expires; or the rewriting of the neutrality laws, which may not be rewritten at all in the direction of that discretion that the President seeks. On these issues, the real tests will come.

But so far, the shape of the revision program looks like something that the New Deal can accept—and be thankful for. The President has always been ready to admit—without being very specific—certain past mistakes. When he writes his candid memoirs, Mr. Roosevelt will probably confess to a lot of blunders. As Raymond Clapper says:

"It would be really getting somewhere if Roosevelt, after leaving the White House, became a newspaper columnist and started telling what he thought was wrong with the New Deal. That would be something."

Congress Undertakes the Job

Precisely. And now Congress is taking that task—is going to make revisions which are by no means all unwelcome. Of course, the President will have to take the bitter with the sweet. But it is very possible that, in the long run, Congress' revisions will be more constructive than not. That is the outlook on relief and social security.

The New Deal has always been very pliable. It is part of the quarterback strategy, perhaps, for in that illustration the President himself admitted that some plays wouldn't make any gains. Again, he once put his record on the basis of a batting average, and expected to strike out sometimes.

The defect in this outlook in the past was that the Administration, while admitting mistakes, was not generally able to do much about it, was not willing to confess specific blunders, or take the initiative for correcting them. That initiative has now been seized by Congress. It is possible, then, that the two sessions of this Seventy-fifth Congress won't be a dog-fight after all, nor yet be a love-feast, but stern but happy legislators chastising the Executive for its own good. And in the end, the New Deal may emerge a better boy.

Indeed, an historic stage in evolution seems to have been reached a bit ahead of time. A progressive government has run very fast for six years—like the square deal of T. R. or the new freedom of Wilson—and it has done some slipshod work along the way. A more conservative government—which usually arrives after a complete electoral turnover and sometimes under depressive and black reactionary circumstances—is revising some of these blunders. The country is catching its breath. But instead of complete reaction, we seem to have in prospect mid-road revision. Little essential of the New Deal is slated for scrapping.

And so the sound Roosevelt reforms will have more years in which to send down roots, to become firm parts of national experience by the time the winds of extreme reaction really blow. It looks like an historical stroke of great good fortune.

Erwin D. Canham

Dim Hope Held For Restoring Of Relief Cut

Senate is expected to back House—Chief effort is to avert any further slash.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—With a whole desk-load of important recommendations transferred from the White House to Congress by President Roosevelt, Washington sat back today to watch what Congress would do about it. The interest in the drama now beginning to unfold on Capitol Hill lies partly in the fate of the major bills and nominations themselves, and partly in the new relationship manifesting itself between Congress and the Executive.

To begin with the House has gone its own way on the WPA relief recommendation and trimmed Mr. Roosevelt's $875,000,000,000 program to $725,000,000,000. There was additional evidence today that the Senate would follow the House lead. Acting WPA Administrator Harrington appeared again today before the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee, and urged the appropriation of the larger figure.

Mayor La Guardia of New York and David Lasser, head of the Workers Alliance, also testified, each of them recommending an even larger grant than that originally proposed by Mr. Roosevelt and Colonel Harrington. Indications are, however, that Senate Administration leaders are concentrating efforts to prevent further reductions in the deficiency appropriation and are reconciled to accepting the $725,000,000,000 approved by the House. Senator Richard B. Russell, Jr. (D) of Georgia, a member of the subcommittee in charge of the bill was one of those who said he believed the House figure would be accepted. Chairman Alva B. Adams (D) of Colorado, and James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, have made similar forecasts. At a White House conference with Vice-President Garner and Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, Majority Leader, yesterday, it is believed Mr. Roosevelt was informed that the Senate shows small disposition to restore the $150,000,000 cut.

Successful Nominations

Mr. Roosevelt is having better success with his nominations. The Senate today approved the nominations of Prof. Felix Frankfurter to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and was expected to do the same on Frank Murphy to be Attorney General. The Senate Commerce Committee meets tomorrow to act on the nomination of Harry L. Hopkins as Secretary of Commerce. Here again, although the opposition is much sharper, favorable action by the Senate is considered certain. Mr. Hopkins has against him a coalition of Conservative Democrats and Republicans.

Next after the relief item, and in some degree linked with it, comes Mr. Roosevelt's proposals for major changes in the Social Security Act. Mr. Roosevelt wants to extend benefits, taxes, and new services. The best guess here is that Congress will be sympathetic to most of the proposed changes, but with a long arduous debate ahead before the decision is finally made. This is because the plan to re-open the law for amendment in the interest of liberalization will open the way for the long awaited debate over proposals of rival old age pension groups. Their respective plans for government pensions will be offered with a long fight in prospect.

The Administration is attempting to set the stage for a debate in which the many Republicans who have made commitments in favor of the Townsend Plan will be required to go on record for or against it.

One of the most important immediate recommendations which Mr. Roosevelt has thrown on the desk of Congress is the national defense issue. This came up for study today. House and Senate Committees conferred with War Department officials on the program, which calls for a $552,000,000 emergency armament appropriation.

Hurley Gave the Orders, Reardon Pleads at Hearing

By a Staff Photographer

Paul A. Dever
Attorney General of Massachusetts

James G. Reardon
Commissioner of Education

Commissioner of Education defends record at ouster inquiry held by Saltonstall.

Defending his record as State Commissioner of Education at an ouster hearing conducted by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, James G. Reardon today reiterated and enlarged previous assertions that he acted under orders of former Gov. Charles F. Hurley.

In an effort to prevent his removal by the new Republican Governor, Commissioner Reardon denied he had awarded any illegal contracts following the Sept. 21 hurricane and said that whatever he did was at Mr. Hurley's dictation.

The Commissioner took the stand in his own defense in a crowded hearing room of the State House, relating his story under questioning by his own attorney, Francis J. Carney. He is fighting charges, preferred against him last Friday by Governor Saltonstall, of "neglect of duty" and being "incompetent and unfit."

Stripped of Authority

Narrating for the first time exact incidents during which, he alleges, Former Governor Hurley stripped him of authority in respect to repairs for flood and hurricane damage, and gave this authority to Edward T. P. Graham, a private architect, Mr. Reardon told of being called to the State House on Sunday, Sept. 25, four days after the storm, by Patrick J. Moynihan, Chairman of the Former Governor's Emergency Committee, and being taken by Mr. Moynihan to Mr. Hurley's office.

"This is a terrible situation," he said the Former Governor told him. "How many buildings have been destroyed in your department?"

Later, he testified, the Former Governor told him: "You are not an expert, Mr. Varney (George A. Varney, Business Agent of the Department of Education) is not an expert. You need a man down there in charge of the work with full responsibility. I have that man coming here this afternoon."

Takes Full Charge

Later the same day, the Commissioner said, he returned to Mr. Hurley's office and there met Mr. Hurley and Mr. Graham. "This is the man I spoke of," he quoted the Former Governor as saying. "He will take charge and full responsibility for the rehabilitation work in your Department."

The Commissioner also told of the 6 per cent contract later given to Mr. Graham and approved by the Governor and himself.

"On Saturday, Oct. 15," Mr. Reardon related at another point, "I was sitting with Mr. Varney in my office when I received a telephone call from the Governor, who said, 'Mr. Graham is ready with the contracts, and he is on his way to your office. You stay there and sign them.'

"Mr. Graham came and I signed them, but before doing that I said to Mr. Graham, 'Are these limited to hurricane and drought damage?' and he answered me they were."

Charges Placed

Charges placed against Mr. Reardon by Governor Saltonstall declare the Commissioner signed nine of the 11 storm contracts "without adequate investigation on his part," and that in signing them he failed to heed information already in possession of the Department, particularly the report of Mr. Varney of Sept. 30, stating that total damage to teachers' colleges was $16,400.

The amount of the contracts actually awarded was more than $400,000. Of these, nine, having a value of $360,000, were found illegal by Attorney General Paul A. Dever because they called for work not made necessary by the hurricane and floods.

In a preliminary statement, Mr. Reardon's counsel argued that For-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

France Ready to Join In 'Open Door' Protest

PARIS, Jan. 17 (AP)—The French Government prepared today to join the United States and Great Britain in protesting Japan's closing of the "open door" in China.

A note following closely those recently sent Japan by the two democracies is expected to be delivered in Tokyo within a few days.

Japan Plans 'Deal'

TOKYO, Jan. 17 (AP)—Domei, Japan's news agency, indicated today that lowering of the United States and British Dominions' bars to Oriental immigration might be made a Japanese condition for maintenance of the "open door" for trade of Western powers in China.

The agency said that Japan was willing to negotiate separately with the United States and Britain concerning the future of their commerce in China, but that guarantees of equal commercial opportunity there must be in return for concessions strengthening Nippon's world position.

Japan now holds practically all China's foreign trade outlets.

"Freedom of residence and travel" for Orientals in the Anglo-Saxon countries was mentioned as one of the Japanese terms. This was interpreted in informed circles to mean Japan would seek revision of the United States Exclusion Act of 1924 and ask Britain to exert its influence to have similar bans imposed by its dominions altered.

[The 1924 Exclusion Act prohibited immigration of aliens ineligeble for citizenship, which barred Japanese and Chinese, and ended the "gentlemen's agreement" by which Japan undertook to control migration of its nationals to the United States.]

Japanese conditions were said to be:

1. Thorough "liberation" of the Oriental races, with abolition of all conditions under which the powers treat China as a colony and with freedom of residence and travel for Orientals.

2. Complete freedom of world commerce, abolition of economic blocs, tariff barriers, and import quotas.

3. Fair distribution of resources, with free access to raw materials and resources necessary for national defense.

Official Move Awaited

WASHINGTON (AP)—State Department officials declined to discuss Japan's reported willingness to make a deal with the United States and Great Britain on "open door" principles in China.

They explained the suggestion was advanced by a Japanese news agency and not made officially. If official proposals are advanced, Department attaches said, they will receive careful consideration.

Persons close to the Department said the news agency's suggestion

(Continued on Page 20, Column 1)

Dissension in Syria Aroused By French Delay on Freedom

PARIS, Jan. 17 (AP)—The French Navy has ordered three submarines to Syria, where rioting against French rule has broken out, while France's Mediterranean and Atlantic fleets made ready for extensive maneuvers off the coast of Northwest Africa. These maneuvers will coincide with the regular spring cruise of the British home fleet in the Mediterranean.

The trouble in Syria and Lebanon has arisen over the recent sudden change in French policy in regard to freeing those states from mandate rule. France in 1936 made treaties with them promising both Syria and Lebanon independence in 1939, but it has not yet ratified these pacts, and because of disturbed conditions in the Mediterranean the Government has now let it be known that it intends to revise them and keep a military and naval foothold in Syria.

The Syrian Nationalists replied with agitation for immediate separation from French rule, a campaign which led to a series of clashes in Damascus and other towns during the past week end in which a number of persons were injured. Students organized parades demanding immediate independence and all schools were closed. One of the students' meetings ended in shooting.

New Agreement Proposed

On Dec. 30 a French Government spokesman said that France could not risk launching an independent Syria at the very moment that it needed a firm grip on all Mediterranean military and naval bases. It was further said in the Chamber of Deputies that Premier Daladier had decided to send a Senatorial committee to propose to the Syrians a new agreement under which the Syrians would have a large measure of independence but with French control of police and military functions.

The effect of this information was to produce a resolution in the Syrian Parliament urging the Syrian Government of Premier Djemil Mardam to revolt from French rule and declaring that the Parliament would refuse to negotiate with any French committee coming with proposals for changing the treaty.

Finance Minister Loutfi Haffar resigned in protest to the French action, but later reconsidered his action and remained in the Cabinet.

Syria now enjoys a larger measure of freedom and self-government than it has ever done before and it had confidently expected to be admitted to the League of Nations as a sovereign, independent nation in 1940, when the present period of

(Continued on Page 20, Column 1)

Americans Are Reading More Books As 35 Cities Report on Library Use

CHICAGO (AP)—An apparent increase of reading throughout the Nation in 1938 was reported by Carl H. Milam, Secretary of the American Library Association.

Mr. Milam based his statement on information from 35 cities of more the 100,000 population in the United States and Canada, all of which reported greater library use in 1938 than in the previous year.

Factors accounting for the increase were determined to be chiefly less employment in many cities and more books available where library budgets had been raised.

Denver, Colo., said its gains were attributable in large measure to a trailer which took books to the suburbs, a newly installed hospital service, and messenger service to homes.

In Minneapolis, Minn., impressive increases in the use of the public library were set down to an extensive series of lectures, forums, and club meetings; a marriage clinic for single women; music appreciation hours; a "parade of nations" program featuring racial groups in Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn., and creative writing classes.

Adult education classes stimulated library use in St. Louis, Mo. Chicago reported the European situation had a "very decided effect" on reading. Except in one or two cities, Mr. Milam said, readers made greater use of nonfiction of all kinds.

Top nonfiction titles included "The Importance of Living" by Lin Yu-t'ang; "The Horse and Buggy Doctor," Hertzler; "With Malice Toward Some," Margaret Halsey; "Listen! The Wind," Anne Lindbergh; "Madame Curie," Eve Curie; "How to Win Friends and Influence People," Dale Carnegie; "My Battle," Adolf Hitler; "My America," Louis Adamic; "America's 60 Families," Ferdinand Lundberg, and "Alone," Admiral Richard E. Byrd.

Most popular among the novels were A. J. Cronin's "The Citadel," "The Yearling" by Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings, "My Son, My Son," Howard Spring, "Rebecca," Daphne du Maurier, "Northwest Passage," Kenneth Roberts, "All This, and Heaven, Too," Rachel Field; "The Rains Came," Louis Bromfield.

Children's reading gained in every city but one, Mr. Milam reported, partly because progressive school methods depend upon much reading. In suburban Evanston, Ill., for example, grade school youngsters read an average of 45 books a child.

Minnesota Bar Writes Labor Bill

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP)—A labor relations bill, proposed by the Minnesota State Bar Association, has been introduced in the Minnesota Senate by Senator Mike Galvin, Winona. Provisions of the bill include:

Appointment by the Governor of a three-man labor relations board representing employers, workers, and the public.

A full-time labor conciliator, to be hired by the board at an annual salary of $4,500.

Machinery by which the conciliator would arbitrate industrial disputes, and if unsuccessful would submit the controversy to the Board.

Guarantee to employees the right to organize for collective bargaining.

Chinese Junk Rescued By British Destroyer

HONG KONG, Jan. 17 (AP)—A British destroyer's rescue of a Hong Kong-registered Chinese junk from a Japanese armed trawler was disclosed today.

British naval authorities said that the destroyer Thanet, while on piracy patrol Jan. 10, first picked up the junk's crew in a small boat which the Japanese had compelled them to board. Then the Thanet overhauled the trawler, which was towing the junk, and gained custody of the latter. British officers emphasized that there was no engagement.

Compulsory Auto Insurance: States Differ on Its Merits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts officials today rallied to the defense of compulsory automobile insurance which was roundly assailed in Baltimore, yesterday, as encouraging a flood of improper and unfounded damage cases, and serving merely to clog the courts and impose unjust burdens upon responsible motorists.

The occasion for the Maryland outbursts was a report by a special commission appointed to study the merit of proposals for a compulsory insurance system in that state. Since Massachusetts is the only state with compulsory insurance, it received the brunt of the commission's critical remarks.

"Much of the fraud in compulsory insurance has been eliminated," according to M. J. Bonia, manager of the Automobile Rating Department of the American Policyholders Insurance Company. "Compulsory insurance does something that the Maryland committee overlooked . . . it protects every motorist from the recklessness of others. No other system does that. And within a few years, I predict that other states will follow Massachusetts in adopting compulsory insurance."

Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, declared that such outbursts of criticism as came from Maryland give a wrong impression of compulsory insurance. Whereas Baltimore is cited as paying $34 for insurance for which Bostonians pay $60, the motorists of Newton, a Boston suburb, he said, pay less than $30 for the same coverage.

While virtually every public official in Massachusetts agrees that the local system is not airtight against fraud and exaggerated claims, they do insist that the system is fundamentally sound and will prove itself in the long run as better than any other system in the world.

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—A special State investigating commission turned thumbs down Jan. 14 on a proposal for compulsory motor vehicle liability insurance.

Such a law "would carry in its wake a flood of improper or unfounded damage claims, and thus greatly increase the cost of insurance to the careful driver," declared George W. Bahlke, named by former Gov. Harry W. Nice to head the investigating commission.

The report was submitted to Gov. Herbert R. O'Conor.

Compulsory liability insurance does not decrease accidents and merely succeeds in clogging the courts and imposing an unjust burden on responsible motorists, the report declared.

It asserted that insurance costing $61.25 in Boston, which is under the Massachusetts compulsory law, can be bought in Baltimore for $34.

The commission favored Maryland's present law which requires that financial responsibility be established by those involved in motor accidents before they are permitted to drive or own a car again, but it recommended that the law be tightened.

Eight Men Held For Theft From New York Subway

NEW YORK (AP)—The arrest Jan. 17 of eight men accused of stealing 26 million nickels, or $1,300,000, from the City-owned subway system over a five-year period, speeded up District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey's investigation of an amazing shortage.

Ten others questioned were permitted to go home with instructions to return later in the day for further examination.

Mr. Dewey said the subway, the largest municipally-operated utility in the world, had been systematically looted of 3 per cent of its gross receipts—about 291,628,000 total fares annually—by a ring of 30 station agents and maintenance men.

Several of the suspected "nickel pirates" were found to have "retired" before Mr. Dewey's aides exposed the huge-scale thefts.

A Dewey aide said that one of the men wanted fled the city after having banked $100,000 in the last few years on a petty subway employee's salary.

The thefts were bared by two subway company detectives, Jorn E. Cody and Cornelius Callahan, after a three-year investigation. They reported the ring had tried to bribe them with a share of the stolen nickels.

Mr. Dewey's office expressed amazement that such wholesale thefts of City funds could have occurred without being reported to the police or District Attorney.

How to Get Out the Vote: Bill to Fine Nonvoters

SANTA FE, N. M. (AP)—Margaret Neal, attractive New Mexico legislator, has a way to solve the old political problem of how to get out the vote.

She simply would fine every able-bodied and qualified voter from $5 to $25 if he failed to appear at the polls.

The Representative's bill points out that such a system would "prevent expenditures by candidates and political parties" in bringing voters to the polls.

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Texas Governor and Family

W. Lee O'Daniel, former crooner and flour salesman, is shown with his family as they read telegrams of congratulations following his nomination for the Governorship of Texas. In the group are shown Molly, daughter, the Governor, Mike and Pat, sons, and Mrs. O'Daniel.

Wagner Forecasts Medical Program Of $850,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—A national medical program to cost $850,000,000 over a 10-year period was formally forecast here in a radio address by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, who has sponsored the New Deal's most important social legislation. The program has been anticipated ever since the National Health Conference offered its sweeping recommendations last year, and Senator Wagner's announcement indicates that it may be the first major piece of social legislation offered by the Administration to the new Congress.

Senator Wagner's comment was made in a radio debate with Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan on the Administration's social security program. It was linked with a conference between officials of the President's Interdepartmental Committee on Health and the American Medical Association, preliminary to a conference with Mr. Roosevelt today.

Senator Wagner's specific reference follows:

"Historically, health protection came first in the development of social security abroad; for us, it remains a wholly unsolved problem in social legislation. At the National Health Conference recently held in Washington, a committee of experts presented a comprehensive and unchallenged statement of our national health needs, and a blueprint for Congressional action. In the near future, I propose to introduce a bill to carry out their recommendations. The health needs of our people can no longer be ignored."

Miss Josephine Roche, Chairman of the Interdepartmental Committee on Health, subsequently explained the Committee's plans for an expanded national health program. "Of course it will cost the Government millions," she said, "but it will save the nation billions." The annual cost of having no aggressive national health program, she charged was $10,000,000,000.

The issue between Senator Wagner and Senator Vandenberg was drawn on the financing provisions of the present Social Security Act. Each Senator agreed that expansion of social security was desirable within limits, Senator Wagner to provide "adequate security" for every American family; Senator Vandenberg to ameliorate distress, but with a less ambitious program. Above all, Senator Vandenberg assailed the system of large reserve accumulations from which old-age benefits are paid. A thorough overhaul is needed, he continued, before new expansions are undertaken.

Senator Wagner argued that "whatever the outcome of further study and experience may be, none of our previous steps needs to be retraced."

Senator Vandenberg said: "Let us perfect what we have before we enlarge the jurisdiction of an unperfected system."

He added:

"The Social Security Act should be sharply amended to put old-age pensions on a pay-as-you-go basis; to eliminate the full reserve which is a leech particularly upon the present generation and a menace to sound public finance; to stop the increase in pay roll taxes scheduled to start in 1940, and yet to permit, within reason, an equitable readjustment of old-age benefits so that the beneficiaries in this generation shall not be penalized in favor of future generations."

Texas Sees 'Business Rule' As 'Hill Billy' Takes Office

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 17—W. Lee O'Daniel rode in state today to a Governorship inaugural ceremony which, in his own words, was "not a high society shindig, but a homecoming for the common people of Texas."

Homecoming it appeared to be, with 37 brass bands, a chorus of 10,000 children, hotels crammed, hawkers selling O'Daniel buttons, uncounted thousands streaming to the football stadium for the ceremony, and Molly O'Daniel, young daughter, saying her biggest ambition on this big day was "to slide down the banisters in the Governor's mansion!"

Familiar to all Texas and most of the Nation are the spectacular methods by which Governor O'Daniel, running on a platform of the Golden Rule and the Ten Commandments and making no campaign promises except to pay $30 a month to all persons in Texas over 65 years of age, gained such popularity that he was swept into office over a field of experienced politicians.

Business Acumen

His "hill-billy band," for years used to supplement his radio personality in advertising "Hill-Billy" flour, is nationally known. Widely publicized has been the statement that Governor O'Daniel could not vote in the Texas election inasmuch as he had paid no poll tax for several years. It is declared to be a fact that he toured the State speaking to record political crowds and making campaign expenses by passing little flour barrels at each gathering—to take up the collection. It also is common knowledge that he refused radio and even motion-picture contracts totaling many thousands of dollars—several times what his salary will be as Governor—in order to familiarize himself with his new "job."

But what the country probably does not know is the seriousness of purpose behind the Governor. His informal radio personality is a cloak for a shrewd business sense. It was not by mere geniality that he built a substantial flour business, but by application of a sound business acumen. These same business methods he proposes to apply to the State's business.

One of his proposals is creation of a "Little RFC" with a proposed capitalization of $10,000,000 to $12,000,000 for Texas, funds to be used in making loans for establishment of new industries.

"It looks foolish to raise Texas steers and to send hides to New England for them to tan and make into shoes to send back to Texas," he declared recently. "We pay the freight both ways. It is silly, but the State Government has been too busy with politics to think about it.

"I'll give businessmen a chance to organize the corporation first, and if they do not want to do it, the State will step in."

Governor O'Daniel insisted his plan to pay $30 a month to all aged Texans is not fantastic but is "assured," although he said no method has been selected. He intimated he would depend on economizing in government expenditures and a "little rearranging" of State taxes.

Mrs. O'Daniel revealed her business ability during the campaign by managing her husband's political headquarters in their home and supervising his business enterprise. It is noteworthy that sales of "Hill-Billy Flour" jumped to unprecedented figures during the campaign and continue high.

Family Co-operation

The O'Daniel campaign represented an example of family co-operation. Mrs. O'Daniel assumed charge at home, while Pat and Mike, grown sons, played in the "hill-billy band" and Molly helped pass collection barrels. When the Democratic primary was over, and her father opened an office in Fort Worth, Molly served as information clerk.

Back in high school, she has started on her chosen career, that of a journalist, and writes a daily column for one of the State's largest papers. She expects to enter the University of Texas in February, where Pat and Mike are freshmen. Both boys have money in the bank, earned by radio work, to complete their education. They live simply and, by the express wishes of their father, have not joined a social fraternity.

Texas is looking forward to the administration of Governor O'Daniel, and hopes a "non-political" regime can accomplish what generations of so-called "politicians" have failed to do—balance the budget and lighten the burden for the people.

Uruguay Shelters 500 Jews

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Jan. 17 (AP)—Five hundred refugee Jews from Germany and Italy had found at least temporary haven here, today, following a trying week in which the Government of Paraguay, whither they were bound, suddenly cancelled their visas and refused to admit them. The Government of Uruguay has now granted permission for the band to remain here for three months, with the likelihood being that they would not be deported at the end of that period.

To prevent a recurrence of the episode the cabinet ordered revision of consular regulations to prevent disembarkation of immigrants in transit, unless they present declarations from the country to which they are going stating that they will be accepted.

Travel Well

Three fifths of the refugees apparently are persons of means. They traveled first class on the Italian liner Conte Grande and took up temporary abode in the Capital's finest hotels. The remaining 200, however, are all third-class passengers of the smaler French vessel Lipari, and their problem may become more acute.

The refugees, equipped with visas granted by Paraguayan Consular officials abroad, did not learn until they were almost in sight of their "new homeland" that the Paraguayan Government had suddenly cancelled all immigration permits issued since the end of November.

José Bozzano, Paraguayan Economics Minister, said in Asuncion that all Jewish immigrants must have entrance visas issued by the National Land Colonization Bureau, and this Bureau said in turn that the refugees stranded here, not being farmers, would not be allowed to enter Paraguay. The refugees said later, however, that they would gladly become farmers.

Elias Ayala, Foreign Minister of Paraguay, declined to say whether his Government would relent in its sudden move, carried out by Paraguayan consular agents here.

Passports False

The reason for Paraguay's sudden action was not immediately clear here. The fact that the 300 refugees here now were not farmers should have been known when the visas were granted, it was said. Furthermore, Paraguay is known to seek men, farmers, and technicians to help reconstruct the country, torn by the recent Gran Chaco war with Bolivia. Some light was shed on the question by a dispatch from Paris which said the Paraguayan diplomatic staff there was awaiting instructions from Asuncion regarding an alleged traffic in false passports for Jewish refugees seeking to go to South America.

In Asuncion, meanwhile, the Paraguayan Department of Immigration ordered deportation of eight Jews who had arrived with visas granted in Paris, Berlin, and Marseille. Officials said the visas were granted "incorrectly," and that only agricultural workers were to be admitted to Paraguay.

Two Germans Beheaded

BERLIN, Jan. 17 (AP)—Two former soldiers, Heinz Koschan and Gerhard Kersandt, were beheaded today after having been sentenced by court martial for "high treason."

Execution today of two former members of the Germany Army increases the number of beheadings that have been made public to 29 since the beginning of 1935. Of these, the greatest part have resulted from convictions on the general charge of high treason.

Anti-Semitism Gains Ground In Danube Nations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—There are indications that anti-Semitism is growing throughout Danubia. It is assuming its most marked form in Slovakia, followed by Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria.

Little Slovakia, a new semi-independent State, is under strong German influence. In its attitude toward minorities it is adopting a policy almost identical with that of the National Socialists, and seems to be endeavoring to free its territory of Jews.

In Hungary the movement is old, but during recent weeks has grown more radical. A bill recently was presented to Parliament which not only would make secondary citizens of Jews, but would impose upon them a most difficult economic situation. If this bill passes, Jews will be largely excluded from cultural participation in Hungarian life. They will be almost eliminated from the press, theater, law, and other intellectual activities, while their place in business, industry, and banking will be restricted.

Confiscation of Property

This is a form of confiscation of property, and already has been practised in Hungary more than once against Jews. Jews cannot take part in elections along with Gentiles, and will be forbidden to attempt in any way to influence Hungarian public opinion.

In almost all Hungarian history there has been close co-operation among the great land magnates, the leading Jews, and the higher Roman Catholic clergy. It is now suggested that if revolutionary measures are taken against one member of this triumvirate, they may be followed by an economic revolution all along the line.

In Rumania, anti-Semitism is not so obvious, but is nevertheless effective. Jews are being deprived of rights and of property. An example of this is the closing of nearly 1,000 Jewish saloons and tobacco shops. In some instances the saloon keepers have been almost "masters" of the village. Money lending practices have included "green interest"—mortgaging crops that are not even planted.

150,000 Face Eviction

Jews can no longer buy farm lands in Rumania. In fact, no one can sell land except to a Rumanian or to the State. It is announced that 150,000 Jews are to be sent out of the country, a proposal faced with the difficulty of finding other homes for such a number.

In Yugoslavia, anti-Semitism is a new thing. Even so, it is difficult for a Jew to enter or even to travel through the Nation. With the influence of the Third Reich growing daily in Yugoslavia, anti-Semitism is gaining impetus.

In Bulgaria, extreme tolerance and drastic repression always have gone hand in hand. Many Bulgarians are fearless crusaders in internationalism and brotherliness; others are ruthless chauvinists. Generally speaking, however, the Bulgarian masses condemn anti-Semitism. But a certain group, copying Berlin, has given some popularity to persecution of Jews.

Swiss Widen Drive To Save Animals From Vivisection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Anti-vivisection societies in Switzerland are making plans to increase their membership and widen the sphere of their activities during 1939.

One of the methods now being employed for this purpose is the circulation of a book giving the opinion of a thousand medical doctors who have gone on record opposing experiments on animals.

These doctors declare that such experiments are without value in the treatment of human ailments, as animals are different from men and, moreover, while being subjected to vivisection, are in such a state of intense fear that their reactions are entirely abnormal. Some of the doctors also point out that sickness has not decreased, notwithstanding years of vivisection.

At present the Association of Swiss Leagues Against Vivisection maintains branch societies in Berne, Zurich, Geneva, Basel, St. Gallen, Neuchatel, and Lausanne. In other cities in this country, no properly organized societies yet exist, but it is expected that a number will be established this year.

Airline May Make Test Case of Suit

SPOKANE, Wash., (AP)—Possibility that a United States Supreme Court test might develop from the Livermore-Northwest Airlines suit here was seen Jan. 17 by court attaches after a Superior Court juy awarded Mrs. Lorna Livermore a judgment of $37,500 against the airline.

Mrs. Livermore sued the company for the death of her husband, Joe Liverome, pilot who was killed while flying a Northwest mail plane from Missoula, Mont., to Spokane the night of Dec. 18, 1936.

The company was charged with laxness in relaying weather information to the pilot, and with failure to assist him sufficiently shortly before he crashed near Kellogg.

Edinburgh to Give Degrees To Premier and Kennedy

LONDON, Jan. 17 (AP)—Edinburgh University will confer the honorary degree of doctor of laws on Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy at a date to be announced later.

Senate Roster Complete

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate roster is complete for the first time this session. A Tom Stewart (D), of Tennessee, last of the newly-elected Senators, was sworn in Jan. 16. He had waited until his political ally, Prentice Cooper, was inaugurated Governor of Tennessee.

Dominicans Plan Colonies For 100,000 European Jews

LONDON, Jan. 17 (AP)—Negotiations for settlement of 100,000 Jewish refugees from Europe in the Dominican Republic were announced here yesterday by the Dominican Consul General, Frederick F. Sharles.

Jews Demand Equality

PARIS, Jan. 17 (AP)—The Executive Committee of the World Jewish Congress voted yesterday to refuse to co-operate with any plan which "under cover of solving the refugee problem confers economic advantages on the Nazi regime."

The 35 delegates representing 12 countries also rejected the idea of Jewish colonization in Italy's Ethiopian empire or co-operation with any country in organizing emigration unless that country recognizes the principle of equality of rights for Jewish citizens.

Schacht Plan Revised

BERLIN, Jan. 7 (AP)—National Socialist officials were understood today to have decided how much aid they will give the Intergovernmental Refugee Committee in evacuating German Jews. A protocol embodying their plan may be signed by the Reichsbank President Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, and George Rublee, American Director of the Committee.

The plan was understood to be the original project, with modifications, that Dr. Schacht was said to have outlined in London during conferences last month.

The basis for German co-operation, it was reported, remains Dr. Schacht's statement that if foreign countries want Germany's help in the evacuation, they must lift unofficial boycotts against Germany and buy more German goods. It is estimated that there are nearly 700,000 Jews in Germany. Previous reports said hopes were entertained for getting 400,000 to 500,000 Jews out of the Reich, primarily wage-earners who might send money back to Germany to help destitute and aged Jews.

Whether headway was being made toward the actual emigration of the several hundred thousand Jews was considered uncertain.

Danzig Jews Sell Land

DANZIG, Jan. 17 (AP)—The Danzig Jewish community sold its cemetery and synagogue land to the Free City today to defray in part the costs of Jewish emigration.

Four to five thousand Jews still live in Danzig, former German territory now highly Nazified, according to the National Socialist newspaper Danziger Verposten. In 1936, the newspaper reported, there were 10,000 Jews in the Free City.

Extensive Jewish emigration has occurred recently, the paper said, to Palestine, Argentina, Brazil, the United States, East Asia, and Manchukuo in anticipation of the Free City's union with Germany, which they and party leaders of Danzig consider inevitable.

Anti-Semitic laws patterned after those of Germany are being steadily adopted by the Nazi-dominated Government. Up to the present, National Socialist authorities assert, Jews are permitted to take their wealth with them when emigrating from Danzig, in contrast to the rigorous restrictions in Germany.

Top Power Demanded by Arabs

CAIRO, Jan. 17 (AP)—Arab delegations from Palestine and neighboring States met here today in an attempt to form a common attitude at the forthcoming London Arab-Jew peace conference on the Holy Land feud.

But it was understood that the adherents of the Grand Mufti clung to three fundamental demands which caused the Palestine-Arab revolt.

1. Immediate complete stoppage of Jewish immigration.
2. Formal declaration by Britain that the Balfour Declaration has been fulfilled by the immigration of 500,000 Jews.
3. Establishment of an Arab National Government in Palestine with Jews represented proportionately and in a minority.

The Egyptian Premier Mohamed Mohmoud Pasha presided at the meeting, and a communiqué said that "understanding was complete" at the preliminary session this morning. Misgivings were apparent, however, because of the hard and fast attitude of the Mufti's followers.

The Arabs lunched with King Farouk after the meeting. They will meet again on Jan. 19.

JERUSALEM (AP)—A 24-hour curfew in Jerusalem's old city district has been imposed by authorities, who said Arab rebels had attempted to intimidate shopkeepers into closing, in protest against the capital sentences imposed on six Arabs by a military court on Jan. 10.

Observers believed that the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, exiled in Beirut, had ordered cessation of organized Arab resistance from his refuge as a prelude to London peace talks early next month. Several Arab leaders have fled to Syria indicating that at least for the moment the revolt has been broken.

Streamlines for 'Transocean'

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 17 (AP)—Germany's "Transocean" news service, already a powerful weapon in the campaign to spread Nazi economic and political influence in Latin America, will be rebuilt and streamlined to meet United States' efforts to keep "the Americas for Americans."

This was learned here from agents of the Nazi Government, who said the first link in the new set-up would be the opening of a modern wireless transmitting station Feb. 1 in Buenos Aires.

Another station is being built for installation at Lima, but it is unlikely that it will be ready for operation before November.

Such, apparently, is Germany's answer to efforts of the American and most other delegations to last month's Pan-American Conference to curtail inroads already made in this hemisphere by off-continent influence and to prevent further penetration by them.

"Transocean" is the German Government's official propaganda service and has functioned effectively in Latin America for five years. It provides world-wide news coverage to newspapers at a small cost.

On the surface all this propaganda is aimed at taking over the markets of Latin America for German manufacturers but there are indications that Germany would like to spread its political influence at the same time.

Germans know that politics and economics are so closely linked in some of these countries that to control one it is necessary to control the other, at least to a certain extent.

Few authorities in Latin America ever have believed that Germany or any other off-continent nation would attempt a military invasion of Latin America.

But if any power is able to control both the political and economic life of these nations, it would reap a harvest almost as rich as that of military invasion—without the adverse reaction to armed force.

Maui Island to Hilo By Canoe in Six Days

HILO, Hawaii (AP)—U. A. Woodbury of Burlington, Vt., and Don Hall of Long Beach, Calif., arrived here by outrigger canoe Jan. 15 to complete the second stage of their projected 2,500-mile trip from Honolulu to Samoa.

They negotiated the 125 miles of Pacific between Kihei, on Maui Island, to Hilo in six days. Previously they paddled from Honolulu to Kihei in ten days.

Christmas Gift, D. O. D.: Delivered on Discovery

WARREN, Ohio (AP)—From under a radiator in the old post office annex, employees retrieved Jan. 16 a dust-covered Christmas package mailed from Hamilton, Ontario, 11 years and one month ago to J. A. McCorkle of Lordston Township.

Ship's Topmost Sighted

BOMBAY, Jan. 17 (AP)—Naval authorities sighted today the topmast of the 637-ton British freighter Cambay Star, which sank with 28 on board in the Arabian Sea 150 miles from Bombay. The vessel sailed Jan. 8 from Karachi for Calicut, both Indian ports, and was three days overdue.

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CLYDE-MALLORY LINES

Britain Moves to Open Areas To Public Closed for Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The access to mountains bill, which has now passed its second reading, which indicates the probability of final enactment, carries a stage further the United Kingdom's campaign to make Britain available to Britishers—and anyone else who cares to put on a pair of hiking boots.

The bill is supported by the Ramblers' Association, which represents 50,000 organized ramblers. It asserts the right of citizens to walk in "uncultivated mountain, heath, moorland or downland" areas, "for the purpose of recreation or scientific or artistic study." It supplemnts the work of recent Town Planning Acts, which prohibit the taking of common land under a town planning scheme, unless an equal area be given elsewhere.

Similar restrictions are contained in several Housing Acts, including the important Act of 1925. It was in that year that the Law of Property Act for the first time gave to the public the right of access for air and exercise on every piece of common land. At the present moment negotiations on the subject of still fuller access are in progress between the Central Landowners' Association, the Common and Open Spaces and Footpaths Society and the ramblers' organizations.

Where to Put a Foot Down

The question of what parts of England English men and women may walk over is exceedingly complicated, and has its roots far back in dimmest history. It is also inextricably involved in problems of sheer fiction. In the early Middle Ages most of Britain was common land, and even in the townships there was little permanent fencing to mark off private property. But after the Conquest, Norman lawyers introduced the idea that the common land belonged to the feudal overlord, who could do with it as he wished.

For centuries after this the amount of common land in Britain continued to diminish. In the single year 1801 no fewer than 119 Acts were passed depriving ordinary men and women of access to some 3,000,000 acres of what had hitherto been common property. In the 150 years ending about 1850 roughly one acre in every seven in England was barred to ordinary people.

It is in dealing with this situation that the element of fiction enters. British law assumes that highways and footpaths come into existence only by grant of the landlord to the public. In the vast majority of most important cases, this is not even claimed to be remotely true.

Time Immemorial—"20 Years"

Although, in 1821 it was held to be proved that King Athelstan had made a grant of 500 acres of land near Malmesbury in Wiltshire, examples of this sort are very rare. It is, however, considered proof of grant if the highway has been used by the public from time immemorial. But this is not always easy to establish.

The position of the public in this matter is now affected by the Rights of Way Act of 1932, which, coming into effect in 1934, is beginning to modify the situation in a very practical manner. This Act reduces "time immemorial" to 20 years in ordinary cases, and 40 where settled land is concerned.

One effect which is now much noticed is that landowners have taken to putting up "private" signs on their estates on a larger scale than before. They hope in this way to prevent further encroachment on their property.

They are also taking advantage of the opportunity the Act provides of making detailed maps of their lands, marked with the footpaths and highways which they today accept as usable by the public. In default of challenge, these maps will prevent the public in future from claiming the existence of rights of way not indicated upon them.

Essex Opens Roads

Meanwhile, some county authorities are collating these private maps so as to determine the extent to which rights of way exist under their respective jurisdictions. Essex has already authenticated 2,600 miles of highway, and set up 2,654 signposts. The West Sussex County Council has authenticated nearly 3,000 footpaths.

It has been estimated that there are about 2,000,000 acres of common land in England. Practically every village in a southern county like Surrey has its common, but this is not the case in the Midlands, where England's great industrial centers of population are to be found.

These, however, will be greatly benefited by the access to mountains bill, for towns like Sheffield and Manchester are situated almost at the foot of the great hills of the Pennines. It was the growth of towns in the nineteenth century that first stimulated the movement to prevent the restriction of common rights of way and usage.

Nevertheless, the movement still meets opposition. The present bill is said by its opponents to be a veiled form of nationalization, and a menace to sporting interests that employ labor to the extent of about £3,500,000 a year. The Government favors the bill's fundamentals in the interests of the National Fitness Campaign, but considers that some of its terms need re-drafting.

Practical Arts of Moroccan Natives

Fix Photo

Earthenware Displayed in the Market at Marrakesch

China Is Solving Refugee Problem

Survey of six provinces in hinterland proves flotsam of war is ably reconstructed.

Helpless hordes find new hope in being provided way to take courage and earn living.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—A welcome reversal of past distressing stories of China's refugee hordes is provided by Dr. John Earl Baker, probably the best-known China relief worker and for years in executive roles of such organizations as the China International Famine Relief Commission and the Shanghai International Red Cross.

Dr. Baker has just come back to Shanghai after an inspection tour through the Provinces of Chekiang, Kiangse, Hunan, Kweichow, Yunnan, Kwangsi and Szechwan, in the course of which he employed such varied transport media as steamships, railways, airplanes, various forms of highway vehicles, and river sampans.

He saw not only spectacular and beautiful varied scenery which will, he thinks, eventually make China a tourist paradise because of the interior mountains and rivers, but particularly he viewed the tremendous development and relief work being conducted under supervision of the National Government but with cooperation of provincial, county and city authorities—all of whom, he said, are determined not to give in to a foe from which they are convinced no good a bargain could be made.

Dr. Baker has always been particularly interested in Chinese agricultural problems. He was able in the course of his trip to find a number of constructive ideas for promising localities. In Kweichow Province, for example, he saw grassy hillsides with no animals—but plans for animal husbandry going forward and the probability that within a short time the Province will have new food supplies, leather, wool and other things obviously indicated by the potentialities. Everywhere he found a desire to open new lands and to give better care to land already under cultivation.

Kweichow Province, he found, had a systematized plan for dealing with refugees. There are two main roads by which the refugees enter the Province and as soon as they come in they are registered, provided with credentials, and directed. Farmers are sent to areas being newly opened, where they will continue agricultural work. Artisans are given employment in the vast construction enterprises already under way and needing skilled hands. Everyone is started somewhere, and provided with a small allowance for food each day, the amount depending on the means of transportation available and the time which must be taken for travel. Some handicraft workers are put on projects for making uniforms, straw sandals and similar articles.

"Of course it doesn't always work out perfectly," he remarked. "Nothing ever does, humanity being human. In one case a chap who had been started west, and must have been a Chinese relative of Mr. Corrigan, turned up far to the south. Another man seemed familiar when he turned up for his food allowance and when he was searched, some 75 or 80 food cards were found on him—he'd been trying to make a living by walking around the block. But on the whole the scheme works very well indeed and it is a most encouraging thing to see how obstacles are overcome. Once in a while, for example, some hsien magistrate gets jittery and quits his post, but immediately another official goes out."

Much of the hinterland has always suffered from a "manana" spirit which energetic new arrivals are rapidly dispelling. In Yunnanfu, for example, Dr. Baker found that in earlier days "the people used their electric lights to find the matches so they could light their kerosene lamps" but all that changed when a Shanghai man took over the plant (20 miles out of the city) and began spending five days a week there instead of one as did his predecessor. Telephone operators consider it an "infringement of their personal liberty" if someone makes a call, but that also is being altered. China inland is speeding up.

All sorts of development work in progress at such vital points as Chungking is reported by Dr. Baker and others. Cement-making, steel, development of electric power, mills of various descriptions and a great enlargement of the possibilities of hand industry to which refugees can at once turn their attention, are among the new boom enterprises.

Chinese have moved both capital and machinery inland. Farmers are not in all cases encouraged to migrate—instead they are told to move aside from the invading armies and close in behind to return to their crops, unless it is clearly impossible for them to stay—but industrial workers in particular are welcomed in the hinterland territories, and recently concluded American and British loans will speedily improve transportation media so that export trade can be pushed and raw materials brought in for manufacture as well as goods for China's own consumption.

China's Yellow River Again on Rampage

By the Associated Press

Shanghai

The International Famine Relief Committee reports that 3,000,000 Chinese farmers are homeless and 9,000,000 more threatened as a result of Yellow River floods.

The Committee reports breaks in the dikes 20 miles east and 40 miles west of Kaifeng and said the flood was sweeping through lakes and canals toward the coast, following the course of the disastrous floods of 1289 and 1887.

Of All Things . . . !

Boys Prefer Planes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Steam engines and locomotives for the first time had to take a back seat in favor of airplanes at this year's Schoolboys' Own Exhibition held in the Horticultural Hall, Westminster, during the Christmas holidays.

Trains were there in a small way, tucked away in a corner. Yet curiously enough, a still older form of transport, the canal, was well represented by a fine working model of a lock on the Grand Union Canal system.

An innovation at the Exhibition was a Sealed Book Stand where boys could fill in a paper giving their candid opinions, each of his own school. These were placed in a sealed box which is not to be opened for 10 years.

Play-Writing Pastor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—Kai Munk, 'playwriting pastor of Verdersø, Jutland, has been granted a long vacation and an assistant to help with his parish, in order that he may continue to write for the stage. Kai Munk wished to resign the living of his country church so that he might devote his whole time to play-writing, but his parishioners wished otherwise. They sent a special petition to the Government asking that he might stay with them.

Kai Munk's most popular play, "He Sits With the Melting Pot," dealing with the need for religious tolerance in the world today, enjoyed a good run at the Royal Theater, Copenhagen, last fall. His other plays include "The Dictator" and "The Fabulous Bird."

Red Army Singers Feted

MOSCOW (AP)—The tenth anniversary of the Red Army Ensemble—a popular musical and dancing organization composed of soldiers—brought decorations Jan. 17 for numerous solo dancers, accordion players, and others.

An extra month's pay for all members of the Ensemble was ordered by War Commissar Clement E. Voroshiloff. Newspapers recalled how Red Army singers encouraged Soviet troops at Changkufeng by singing the "Song of Stalin" during the fighting with Japanese troops on the border between Manchukuo and Siberia.

Aid for Dog Owners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLACKPOOL, Eng.—Many needy dog owners here have been able to keep their pets through the help of "The Mongrels' Club" which pays the 7s. 6d. annual license for any dog whose owner cannot raise the amount. The club also makes up the full amount when part is missing, and helps owners to save for their own licenses.

Cards are issued with spaces for twopenny stamps, and every year more than 200 dog owners in the town pay for their licenses in this manner.

France Co-ordinates North African Colonies

By Capt. F. H. Mellor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Tunisia is a woman, Algeria a man, but Morocco a lion"; so runs the Arab proverb which states the position with rare brevity. Algeria, where the three great provinces of Oran, Algiers, and Constantine are now administered like part of France, was the first of the three to be occupied by the French; then came the turn of Tunisia and Morocco, countries which still remain French Protectorates ruled respectively by a Bey and a Sultan.

These territories are almost identical with the old African Empire of the Romans, as extensive remains at Douga, Timgad, and Volubilis still testify. This is important, for it provides the clue to those Italian ambitions in North Africa which have been refurbished by Premier Mussolini's recent "demands."

The three countries of Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia form a great bloc, stretching half way across North Africa, over which the Tricolor flies, and it speaks well for the colonial genius of the French that they have been able successfully to deal with such diverse peoples and conditions.

Relations between the different North African countries have not always run smoothly, the preferential treatment granted to Algerian produce having annoyed the colonists in Morocco. Now, however, a North African Co-ordination Committee has been set up in Paris which ensures co-operation and close liaison between the different colonial administrators. Results achieved both in the commercial and political spheres—it must be remembered that disturbances in one Moslem country at once cause repercussions in the others—augur well for the future.

Scenes in Morocco

Let us now take a bird's-eye view of French North Africa, starting with Morocco — the Maghreb el Aska or land furthest West. The French only established their protectorate here in 1912 but today they claim that "the lion has been tamed." There are railway lines, telegraph, telephone and postal service, electric light installations, motorbus services, and air services, yet the atmosphere of Morocco still prevails despite this modernization.

In the bazars of Fez the traveler feels as though he were parading Baghdad in the time of Haroun-al-Raschid with nothing altered. Still in the Jama el F'na at Marrakesh, the Moslem capital of the south, the traveler can see the chattering people flock around the entertainers as in the days of old, and in doing so catch a glimpse of the spirit of Africa, since Marrakesh is as African as Fez is Eastern. In the colorful Marrakesh native market, one of the chief attractions is the wonderful assortments of earthenware pots and pans, jugs and bottles of all sizes and shapes, made by the natives.

Before the Romans came the Berbers inhabitated this land, and when they followed Hannibal into Italy almost captured Rome itself. Then the Arab hordes came from the East, and after a struggle drove the Berbers back into the mountains and the deserts beyond.

Modern Methods Talked

Only during the last few years has Berberland, the hinterland of Morocco, been properly explored; only recently has it been realized that the Berbers, a white race drawn from common ancestry with the Celts, outnumber the Arabs by roughly two to one.

The French effort is to apply justice to Arab and Berber alike—to teach them modern methods of agriculture to increase their prosperity. The rule is kindly but it is firm. These warrior people respect men such as Marshal Louis H. Lyautey and Gen. August Nogués, who with a sword in one hand grant favors with the other. It was thus their greatest Sultans ruled. Democratic to the core in their dealings with each other, they are being dealt with in a way that is at once both patriarchal and despotic.

Next one comes to Algeria. Here the French established themselves as far back as 1830 and now the traveler can almost imagine he is in France. The northern belt of country is, like part of northern Morocco, amazingly fertile, and vines, plum, peach, cherry, fig, and olive trees all flourish.

These are two great ports—Oran and Algiers—and from their harbors the produce of the country is daily transported to France, unless labor troubles intervene. Unfortunately the type of French rule adopted here does not appear to be so suited to the natives as the methods adopted in Morocco. Many of them have lost their ancient customs, without really adopting European civilization, and as a result the ill-mannered porters in the towns are learning only too quickly that they have rights, while forgetting that they also have duties.

In the country of the Kabylis, or tribes, and the southern territory where the administration is a military one, things are very different. Berbers and Arabs both seem to like military administrators, and the work carried out by the officers even in such places as the dreaded Chebka—the hottest part of the Sahara which I have visited—is quite remarkable.

Tunisians of Mixed Descent

The agricultural conditions in Tunisia are similar to those in Algeria. A rich belt of country along the coast changes with startling abruptness to arid desert land where life must be hard to support. Destitution is never far from the door of people who dwell in lands like these, and crop failure with its attendant famine has been responsible for most of the disorders which have during the last few years broken out in Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia.

The Tunisians are rather a mixed lot. Some of them are descended from Arabs and Berbers and others from the Turks. They seem rather indolent, discontented and petulent. Urged on no doubt by agitators from the large Italian population, they are not sufficiently warlike to cause serious trouble. I have met one of their Arab leaders. He did not like the French, but disliked the Italians even more. He alleged the later took money out of the country and sent it to Italy. All Benito Mussolini's efforts to pose as a defender of Islam have failed owing to the Italian reputation for severity in the neighboring country of Libya.

Sometimes efforts made to civilize the African are rather humorous. Not long ago the wife of a distinguished official, upset at seeing the women carrying babies on their backs, presented a select few with perambulators. Imagine her consternation on finding they then proceeded to carry both baby and perambulator on their heads.

Treaty Indicates Americans In Germany Retain All Rights

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—Treaty rights recognized by Germany, in the latest exchange of notes with the United States, guarantee to American citizens in Germany all advantages legally enjoyed by German citizens, according to the interpretation placed by the State Department here on various treaties in existence.

This means, it is felt here, that the American rights are recognized independent of race or creed.

The full list of treaties on which this interpretation is based provides a general treaty reservoir which probably has not been fully canvassed even in the legal division of the State Department and which certainly is not being made public.

However, the most cogent specific document cited is a general treaty of "friendship, commerce and consular rights," negotiated by Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes when Secretary of State in the Coolidge Cabinet. It was signed at Washington in 1923 and proclaimed in 1925.

Article one of this treaty provides as follows:

> The nations of each of the high contracting parties shall be permitted to enter, travel and reside in the territories of the other; to exercise liberty of conscience and freedom of worship; to engage in professional, scientific, religious, philanthropic, manufacturing and commercial work of every kind without interference; to carry on every form of commercial activity which is not forbidden by the local law; to own, erect or lease and occupy appropriate buildings and to lease lands for residential, scientific, religious, philanthropic, manufacturing, commercial, and mortuary purposes; to employ agents to their choice, and generally to do anything incidental to or necessary for the enjoyment of any of the foregoing privileges upon the same terms as nationals of the state of residence or as nationals of the nation hereafter to be most favored by it, submitting themselves to all local laws and regulations duly established.

This is construed here to give direct benefit to American citizens in Germany of all benefits enjoyed by most-favored German citizens, and also the benefit to American citizens of any privileges granted citizens of any third nation.

Thus the full list of treaties under which Americans enjoy rights in Germany would involve all German treaties with other nations.

The phrase in the section of the 1925 treaty quoted above which is considered crucial here is that which guarantees privileges "upon the same terms as nationals of the state of resident."

There may be some ground for controversial interpretation in this phrase. But whatever Germany may contend is its effect, the position here is that any American citizen in Germany is guaranteed by this phrase the benefits enjoyable by the most advantaged German citizen.

The test of this interpretation is expected to develop over German treatment of specific cases of alleged discrimination which were presented to the German Foreign Office by Prentiss Gilbert, American charge in Berlin, on Jan. 11. The details of these cases have not yet been made public.

Empire 'Youth City' in London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Educational authorities and public men in Great Britain have acclaimed the Canadian scheme to establish a "Youth City" in London which would become the residential and community center for 2,000 Empire students in the British Capital, according to Maj. Frederick J. Ney, originator of the scheme, executive secretary of the National Council of Education, who is in Montreal, having just returned from England.

The Youth City scheme, made public in Britain recently by Lord Bessborough, former Governor General of Canada, would establish a center in which Empire students could find reasonably cheap accommodation, the society of students from other parts of the Empire and a central institution with lecture halls, musical auditoriums, and other cultural facilities.

At present there are 500 Canadian students in London, stated Major Ney. Many of these will be lost to Canada because there is nothing being done during their period of study in England to make them think that Canada wants them back. It is an expensive form of emigration for Canada and a very good one for Britain, he declared. "That's why the Youth City scheme, which will have a large residence for Canadian students cannot be called a purely imperialistic idea," he said. "It will serve the interest of Canada in that it will keep these students constantly reminded of Canadian interest in their success."

Plans drawn up on Major Ney's suggestion show that the Youth City will cost about $5,000,000 and will consist of a large central building with residences for students from the different Dominions and other parts of the Empire on either side.

The Canadian unit will cost about $250,000. It will be large and fine enough to house all Canadian students in London, and to be used in summer vacation periods as a center for the increasing number of Canadian school children who visit Britain.

Dixon Is Inaugurated As Alabama Governor

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—Frank Dixon, Birmingham lawyer, son of a Baptist minister and decorated war veteran, became Alabama's 42nd Governor Jan. 16.

The inaugural ceremony at high noon was remindful of another day, in 1861, when Jefferson Davis was inaugurated here as the Confederacy's first and only President.

Governor Dixon ascended the same steps that Davis mounted to Alabama's old Statehouse, placed his hand on the same Bible upon which the Confederacy's President swore, and pledged himself to uphold the Constitution of his country and of his State.

The new Governor brings into his office a promise to "reorganize and modernize" the State government, involving extensive revision of departments.

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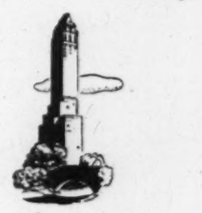
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National Body Is Organized For Boycotting Aggressors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 17—Organization of a group known as the National Boycott Against Aggressor Nations, whose aim is to carry on a nation-wide campaign against buying goods manufactured in the totalitarian states, was announced by William Loeb, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the new body, here today. The organization is the outgrowth of the Committee for a Boycott Against Japanese Aggression and has the support of a distinguished group of men and women representative of religion, social work, the arts, education and politics.

Mr. Loeb in his announcement defines an aggressor as "a nation which maintains armed forces within the territory of another in violation of international law and the principle of decent conduct between nations. Germany and Japan were designated specifically by him as coming under this category.

"The recent outrages against Jews and (Roman) Catholics in Germany are part and parcel of the assault of the dictatorial states against freedom of all peoples," a manifesto issued by Mr. Loeb says in part. "The axis dictatorships are today waging wars of aggression against a half billion people. If allowed to continue and spread, these wars cannot fail to menace more seriously our own well-being and peace.

"We in the United States are not without responsibility for these events, for, together with the peoples of other democratic nations, we hold the power to check excesses. The aggressors are poor in war materials. There are certain war supplies which they can obtain only from the United States.

"They will not regard our protest seriously if we continue to allow them to use our resources for a tax upon peace and freedom. By refusing to buy from the aggressors or sell to them or extend credit we can make our protest effective.

"Since the beginning of Japan's undeclared war on China, millions of Americans have refused to buy Japanese goods so that they might not be guilty of tacit acquiescence in the wrong inflicted on the Chinese people. The boycott of German goods has also been keenly felt, and the volume of German exports to the United States is the lowest since 1919. These boycotts are not directed against the people, but against the dictatorial aggressors who need foreign exchange to purchase the sinews of war.

"We appeal to the people of the United States to give no economic assistance to any of the aggressor nations—Germany, Italy and Japan—until they have withdrawn all of their armed forces from invaded territory. There should be no collaboration, moral or economic, with enemies of human freedom and security."

Among the signers of the manifesto are:

Van Wyck Brooks, William E. Dodd, formerly United States Ambassador to Germany; William A. Neilson, president of Smith College; Oswald Garrison Villard, of the Nation; Prof. John Dewey, of Columbia University; Gladys Cooper, actress; Prof. Robert S. Lynd, of Columbia University; Channing Pollock, writer; Robert C. Dexter, American Unitarian Association; Kathleen McInerny, Secretary of the League of Women Shoppers; Gifford Pinchot, formerly Governor of Pennsylvania, Jerome Davis, President of American Federation of Teachers.

Also Dashiell Hammett, writer; Prof. John Parke Young, Mrs. Stanley White, Paul J. Kern, President of the Municipal Civil Service Commission; Paul Kellogg, editor of the Survey Graphic; Representative John T. Bernard (Farmer-Labor), of Minnesota; Guy Hopwood, Frederick C. McKee, Brooks Hays, Prof. Fredericq L. Schuman, of Williams College.

Also Prof. Henry A. Overstreet, of Columbia University; Prof. Colston S. Warne, of Amherst College; Dr. Max Winkler, Joseph P. Lash, Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild, of New York University; May Mathews, headworker Hartly House Settlement; Prof. Paul H. Douglas, University of Chicago; Leroy E. Bowman, director United Parents Association; Olin D. Wanamaker, Alfred Baker Lewis and Dr. Robert D. Leigh, President of Bennington College.

I. R. A. Blamed in Bombings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 17—Irish Republican extremists are suspected of being behind a series of 11 bomb outrages which occurred almost simultaneously in London, Manchester, and other English cities yesterday. The explosions occurred at electricity and water works, causing comparatively little damage and one fatality. One blast occurred on a cable bridge over the Grand Junction Canal at Harlesdon, in northwest London, and two were reported near the Belfast prison.

A bomb damaged a Birmingham power line tower.

Police protection was given to power stations, gas works, and reservoirs last night.

Guards were stationed at Prime Minister Chamberlain's residence at No. 10 Downing Street and at all dockyards.

Meanwhile Scotland Yard and the provincial police have been tracing clues which appear to lead back to the Irish Republican Army. This organization has been active lately in attempts to blow up customs posts on the border between Eire and Northern Ireland. The I. R. A. objective is the ending of the partition of North and South Ireland, the removal of British troops from Northern Ireland, and the severing of all ties between Ireland and England.

The Ulster Government took drastic action on Dec. 22 in arresting 34 I. R. A. representatives on the ground the plans had been found for attacks on prominent persons and Government property. Subsequently these men were interned without trial.

This action was taken under emergency powers and caused a strong protest in Eire and in certain circles in Britain on grounds that one of the first canons of British justice had been broken.

Clues to the latest outrages on which the police are now working include a warning letter dated Jan. 12 to the British government from Dublin signed P. Fleming, scraps from Irish newspapers said to have been found near the explosions, and a poster in the Southwork district of London frequented by Irish people demanding the removal of all British officials from Ireland.

A letter to the British Government calls for withdrawal of British forces from Northern Ireland, otherwise the I. R. A. would attack property in Britain. The letter disclaimed any hostility toward the British people, urging that these attacks should be regarded merely as a protest against the continuation of partition.

The I. R. A. has been declared illegal in Eire by Prime Minister Eamon de Valera who was once its leader. In 1925 there was a split, Mr. de Valera forming the Fianna Fail Party and the malcontents continuing the I. R. A. The "Army" was an offshoot of the Irish Volunteers founded in 1913. Every member has sworn to make Ireland a Republic, by force of arms whenever necessary. It supported Mr. de Valera when he was in opposition to the Cosgrave Government, but since Mr. de Valera has been in power, I. R. A. extremism has been an acute embarrassment to him.

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Waiting for Someone to 'Pull the Strings'

Puppets on Exhibition in New York

A marionette Princess and her horse are among the many puppets being shown in New York. The display ranges from simple tin and wooden characters entered by children to period-costumed actors.

General Stresses Aviation's Role In National Defense

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 17 (AP)—The necessity for the United States to expand aviation research as a measure of national defense was presented today before the annual convention of the National Aeronautic Association.

Devoted to a discussion of the new role of military flying in international affairs, the organization was told Jan. 16 by Maj. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, Chief of the General Headquarters Air Force, that the United States was a fifth- or sixth-rate air power.

In an address prepared for delivery Jan. 17, Brig. Gen. W. G. Kilner, Assistant Chief of the Air Corps, described the importance of the research engineer to national defense.

Coupled with that—under President Roosevelt's program for expanding civilian flying by training 20,000 college students yearly—was the assertion by A. B. McMullen, airport expert of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, that existing airport facilities are inadequate.

Inadequate Airports

"Now that reasonably low-cost planes have arrived," Mr. McMullen's prepared address said, "we find one of the remaining obstacles to private flying is inadequacy of existing airports and landing fields."

He brought out that acreage of 203 scheduled air terminals is the equivalent of a road 25 feet wide and 2,100 miles long—but that to make terminal ports large enough, some 1,100 miles would have to be added to such a road.

Oswald Ryan, member of the Aeronautics Authority, emphasized that existing commercial air schools and present airplanes would be used in training college students as a personnel backlog for the armed services.

Turning to national defense, J. Carroll Cone, Manager of the Atlantic Division of Pan American Airways, said that trans-oceanic commercial operations by the United States were being offered severe competition by air lines of Europe.

Aviation Wins Youth

The aviator has replaced the cowboy and the policeman as the idol of American boyhood, a spokesman for Winthrop Rockefeller said.

"So universal is aviation interest in all age groups," reported Ernest Gamache, Mr. Rockefeller's director, "that we may conclude it ranks No. 1."

He cited a survey by Professors Paul Witty and David Kopel of Northwestern University on youth's interests which showed boys chose aviation as their primary interest "over the traditional cowboys, doctors, soldiers, or policemen."

Mr. Gamache mentioned Wichita, Kansas; Cleveland and Akron, Ohio; Philadelphia, Detroit, Chicago and Kansas City, Mo., as having devised aviation programs which interested youth and reduced the crime level.

Notables of 'Little People' Make Bows at Puppet Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan 17—Keeping pace with the rising tide of puppet popularity, a collection of hundreds of the "little people" which, dangling from a string or manipulated by human hands, have entertained audiences from coast to coast, is on exhibit at the Spear Auditorium here. The show, sponsored by the Puppeteers of New York and the American Hobby Federation is described as the first national exposition of its kind. It will continue through Jan. 28.

Puppets and marionettes from private homes, colleges, museums, and professional studios are included. Nearly all parts of the United States are represented. From the work of school children to that of expert artisans, from antique shadow puppets made in Java centuries ago to jolly characters inspired by comic strips of today, the many items tell an entertaining story of one of the oldest forms of entertainment.

Hamlet Is Present

Hamlet is there in all his pale, intellectual impressiveness, abetted by other characters from the play. They are the work of Ralph Chesse, Hollywood, Calif. Other puppets include an American Indian dressed in beaded doeskin and made by Indians of Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kan.; a rare Italian figure, 150 years old, dressed in checkered trousers and a patchwork jacket of frayed silk; a puppet rendition of George Bernard Shaw on roller skates, and a doll troupe from Mexico, dated 1850.

Mrs. Caroline Kunze, puppeteer of this city and director of the exposition, explained that hand or finger puppets are the easiest to manipulate and are widely used by children.

There is an exhibit of puppets made by school pupils in which the dolls are constructed chiefly of spools, necessitating "no sawing or sewing." Other simple materials put to effective use are stocking darners and tiny kitchen mops, some with mop faces and others with painted rubber balls for faces.

One striking display is that of Doris Stone of Tulane University, New Orleans, La., who has entered her Mayan Indian marionettes wearing costumes authentically copied from ancient Mayan frescoes and sculpture in the ruins of Yucatan.

Aladdin and His Lamp

The tale of Aladdin and His Wonderful Lamp is suggested by one of the first collections seen upon entering the auditorium, all the important characters of the story having been reproduced by Mildred Rust and De Graffenried Woolley of Washington. Puppet characters which appeared recently in a performance of the "Valiant Little Tailor," arranged by Mrs. Mary Dean at the Curry College of Expression in Boston, also are shown.

Mrs. Kunze is showing her puppet, "Mr. Peanut," a well-dressed gentleman of plastic wood with a monocle and dressy gloves and spats of white leather. With her husband, Otto Kunze, she recently completed marionettes for a parody on "Lohengrin" which are exhibited. The Fuller Studios of North Quincy, Mass., have produced some highly-expressive figures, including Marley's ghost from Dickens' "A Christmas Carol" and Anitra from "Peer Gynt."

One novelty is "Mary and Her Little Mutton" in which Ruth Trappan, of Ridgewood, N. J., ingeniously makes use of tinware from the 10-cent store in the construction of marionettes. Illustrations of what goes into puppetry are shown in detail upon a chart by Helen Ackerman.

Others who have co-operated in the exhibit are the Brooklyn Children's Museum, Maryland Institute of Art, University of Richmond, Dayton Art Institute, San Francisco Recreation Commission, St. Mary's Academy in Denver, Colo., and many individuals interested either in the professional or hobby angle.

Manchukuo in Anti-Red Pact

HSINKING, Manchukuo, Jan. 17 (AP)—Manchukuo, Japan's puppet state, formally accepted today an invitation from Italy, Germany, and Japan to join the anti-Comintern pact.

The Government soon will sign the pact, which Hungary has announced it would join this week. Their signatures will bring to five the nations bound by the agreement to fight the spread of Communism.

Manchukuo and Japan are united already in a mutual defense pact. The Japanese Foreign Office predicted today that other powers would soon follow Manchukuo and Hungary in adhering to the anti-Comintern accord.

The anti-Comintern pact was originally inaugurated by Germany and Japan on Nov. 25, 1936, when they agreed to bind themselves to the exchange of information on international Communist activities, and to act in joint "defense measures" against Communism. This pact was later supplemented by a cultural pact between the two countries, signed on the second anniversary of the anti-Communism avowal.

Italy added its signature to the anti-Comintern pact on Nov. 6, 1937.

Luther Memorial At Erfurt Reopened

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ERFURT, Germany — Valuable manuscripts associated with the Protestant Revolution in Germany and dating back to the Middle Ages are now on view at the Refectory of the Augustinian Monastery in Erfurt. Originals of letters written by Martin Luther and his friend, Philipp Melanchthon, can be seen here among 9,000 volumes made available to the public by the church authorities.

Here also first editions of polemic works written by Luther may be inspected, as well as examples of medieval book-binding of considerable artistic interest. The various premises used by the Reformer have been carefully restored to an exact reproduction of the condition in which he knew them. These premises were re-opened to the public with an inauguration service in the Church of St. Augustine where Martin Luther took his vows as a monk.

U. A. W. Plan Reported To Erase Martin's Power

DETROIT (AP)—The United Automobile Workers' Executive Board of the C. I. O., informed sources reported Jan. 17, is considering a plan to strip Homer Martin, President, of virtually the last vestige of his Union authority.

The proposal would set up an "administrative committee" to exercise powers of the Board, with authority to overrule any Martin action, between sessions of the Board. The Executive Board, while it is in session, is the highest authority in the U. A. W. between conventions.

Manion Criticizes U. S.-Canada Pact

OTTAWA, Jan. 17 (CP)—Canada is making many concessions to the United States and other countries for which nothing will be received in return, R. J. Manion, Conservative leader, said yesterday in the House of Commons in criticism of the Canada-United States trade agreement.

Making his first major speech as leader of the Opposition to the W. L. Mackenzie King Government, Dr. Manion said, "Every time this Government deals with the United States it gets the worst of it. It gives two for one."

Canada's boot and shoe and textile industries would be injured, he declared, and loss of the six-cent wheat preferential in the United Kingdom that resulted from a parallel trade pact between London and Washington would be a blow to the Canadian wheat grower.

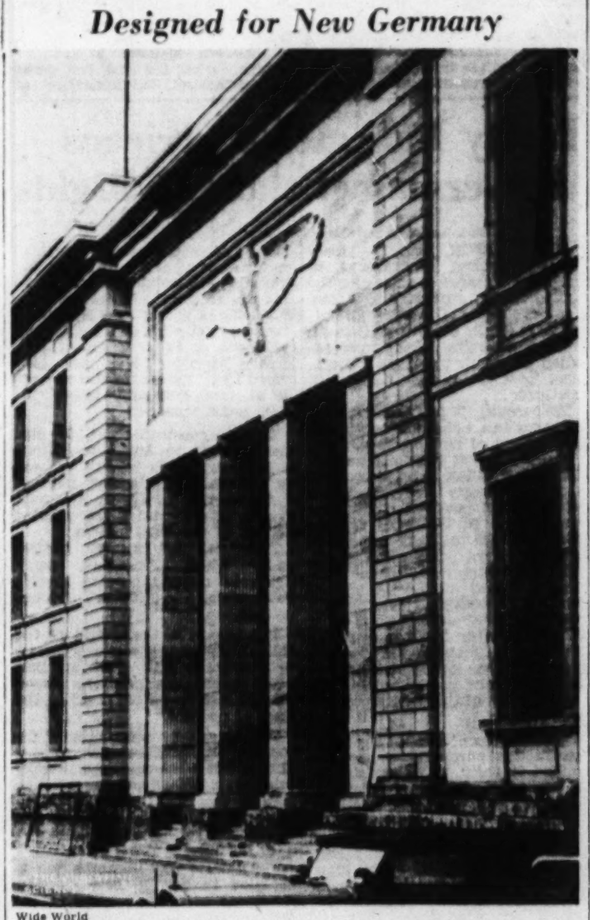
New Bursar Appointed At Toronto University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—C. E. Higginbottom has been appointed bursar of the University of Toronto, succeding Dr. F. A. Moure, who has resigned.

Mr. Higginbottom joined the University in 1912 as office assistant, later becoming accountant. Dr. Moure, who resigned after 50 years of active service with the University, served under four presidents—Sir Daniel Wilson, President Loudon, Sir Robert Falconer, and Dr. H. J. Cody, and has seen the University grow from two small faculties in arts to an institution with a registration of many thousands.

Designed for New Germany



Wide World

The Third Reich Spreads Its Wings

This view shows the entrance of the sumptuous new wing of the Reich Chancellery at Berlin. Here Reichsführer Hitler and the German diplomatic corps recently greeted the foreign envoys accredited to Germany. The building, which is elaborately furnished, is 1,300 feet long.

Frankfurter Wins; Murphy Approved Attorney General

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 — The Senate today unanimously confirmed Felix Frankfurter, Harvard Law School Professor, and reputedly a former behind-the-scenes counsellor of President Roosevelt, as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and Frank Murphy as Attorney General.

With the exception of Former Justice George Sutherland, Professor Frankfurter is the only foreign-born justice ever to sit on the august tribunal. Professor Frankfurter was born in Vienna and came to the United States as a lad with an immigrant family.

The vote came quickly and confirmation was extended in five seconds after the formal nomination by Senator Matthew Neely (D) of West Virginia.

Mr. Justice Frankfurter now takes the seat on the High Bench reserved for newcomers—on the extreme right of the nine judges as they are viewed from the chamber.

The appointment of Frank Murphy as Attorney General came second on the Senate order of business and brought an immediate bitter attack by Senator H. Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire and other Republicans in marked contrast to the quick confirmation of Professor Frankfurter. Charging that the ex-Governor of Michigan had been "repudiated" in the election Senator Bridges declared that he had failed to uphold the laws in the Michigan sit-down strikes. He ridiculed the declaration made last week by Mr. Murphy in a Senate Committee hearing that he had served an unreported ultimatum on John L. Lewis, Congress of Industrial Organizations leader. "Why was not this document produced before?" Senator Bridges demanded.

"What confidence can we have in a law enforcement official who has such a record behind him?" he asked, after reviewing the Murphy record further. He then turned to what he described as "Mr. Murphy's Communistic activities and associations." He quoted an article from the New South, and allegedly Communist organ, endorsing Mr. Murphy or Harry Hopkins for the Presidency. He cited communistic praise of Mr. Murphy's handling of the Michigan sit-down strike.

Senator M. M. Logan (D) of Kentucky, Chairman of the Judiciary Sub-Committee that heard Mr. Murphy defend his handling of the sit-down strikes, pointed out that the full committee unanimously approved Mr. Murphy's nomination.

After debate, the Senate granted Senator Bridges' request to print in the Record a copy of a letter to Mr. Murphy from Representative Clare Hoffman (R) of Michigan.

Senator Clark charged that Mr. Hoffman had made an "intemperate, vituperative, libelous attack" on Mr. Murphy.

Senator Prentiss M. Brown (D) of Michigan criticized testimony given before the House Committee investigating un-American activities purporting to show a connection between Mr. Murphy and the Communist Party as being "unfounded." He said that Mr. Murphy had repudiated Communistic support given him without solicitation. He defended Mr. Murphy's actions during the 1937 strikes.

Senator Josiah W Bailey (D) of North Carolina said that as Governor of a State, Mr. Murphy should have enforced the law during the strikes regardless of whether such action caused bloodshed.

"This is a government of law and not of men," he said. "We cannot sanction men who take the law in their own hands."

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, said the popular vote for Governor in Michigan last November "rightly should and must control my vote on this nomination."

"Therefore," he said, "I intend to vote no."

Women Hail Gains at Lima In Tribute to Mrs. Musser

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—The Lima declaration of women's rights and reorganization of the Inter-American Commission of Women were hailed at a luncheon given here by the Women's Trade Union League in honor of Mrs. Burton K. Musser, United States delegate to the Pan American Conference.

Appointment of Government delegates to the Inter-American Commission as authorized at Lima, Mrs. Musser said, will insure more accurate representation of the woman's viewpoint at future conferences. The provision that the Commission report first to the Pan American Union, she believes, will do away with squabbles and disagreements."

Mrs. Musser paid tribute to the pioneering of Doris Stevens, originator of the Inter-American Commission of Women, saying she had a "vision no one else had at the time."

Three outstanding changes noted by Mrs. Musser in the Latin American people in the last 10 years are their new regard for the masses, the emergence of women from seclusion and their more friendly attitude toward the United States.

The section of the Lima declaration advocating protection for mothers was lauded by Miss Katherine Lenroot, Chief of the United States Children's Bureau, while Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, in a message, declared, "The women in this country are greatly encouraged by the resolution setting forth the right of women to equal treatment with men as to civil and political status, and to 'full protection in and opportunities for work.' We can go forward now in each country with this statement as an effective guide."

Others who paid tribute to Mrs. Musser and her achevements were Miss Mary Anderson, Chief, United States Women's Bureau; Miss Mary Winslow, and Miss Elizabeth Chistman of the National Women's Trade Union League; Miss Marguerite Wells, President, National League of Women Voters; Mrs. Early Reynolds, President, National Council of Catholic Women; Miss Elizabeth Eastman, Young Women's Christian Association; Mrs. Louis Ottenberg, National Council of Jewish Women; Mrs. Ruth Tryon, American Association of University Women, and Mrs. David Cushman Coyle, National Consumers' League.

Mexico Expels N. Y. Times Man

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 17 (AP)—Frank L. Kluckhohn, Mexico City correspondent for the New York Times, is under orders from the Department of Interior to leave the country by tonight.

The order to depart within 24 hours was given to him last night, making him the first newspaperman to be expelled from Mexico in recent years.

The Government Press Department said it was displeased with his news dispatches on various occasions.

A request was made through diplomatic channels in Washington that Kluckhohn be given sufficient time to attend to personal affairs before leaving.

The New York Times in a page-one story following the Mexico City announcement said today that Mr. Kluckhohn in the past few months had been "subjected to a barrage of criticism not only from Mexican sources but also from certain so-called liberals in this country."

The paper said that about four months ago the representations "increased to such an extent that the New York Times, in pursuance of a policy of taking nothing for granted, sent an assistant managing editor to Mexico City to investigate Mr. Kluckhohn's work on the spot.

"The reports vindicated Mr. Kluckhohn in every respect. He is highly regarded in the American community in Mexico City and by all who are informed in this country."

Mr. Kluckhohn has been with the Times since 1929, covered the early part of the war in Spain and also worked in Washington.

He has, said the Times, "served his country and his paper with exceptional skill and has reported fully and accurately the seizures of American property by Mexican officials, frequently displaying a knowledge of coming events which rendered his stories subject to denials for several days before in each instance they were substantiated."

Drive to Protect Coast Forests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, British Columbia—Counting the toll of one of its worst forest fire years in 1937, British Columbia's Government has begun a special campaign to protect its coast forests, one of the last virgin fir stands in the world.

Private timber operators are being called into conference with forestry officials and plan to set up special committees to deal with various phases of forest protection. Besides the straight issue of preventing and fighting fires, committees are being named to further forest conservation and the regrowth of timber on logged and burned areas.

British Columbia placed its loss of merchantable timber through fire in 1937 at $2,229,144, which was three times the average of the last 10 years.

Fires which raged up and down the coast forests during the long dry summer destroyed 1,046,341,000 feet board measure of standing trees, it is estimated, covering 709,317 acres of ground.

The Government placed the cost of fighting fires at $618,069, of which the Treasury paid $454,247, and private operators $153,822.

Close co-operation between the logging companies and the Government is planned this year to meet the fire menace. Arrangements are being made for the companies to place their modernized and mobile equipment at the disposal of the forest branch, to be rushed to fire areas as it is needed. This will save the Government embarking on an expensive program of buying equipment, but will insure it being quickly available when necessary.

An analysis of last year's fires has convinced foresters that at least 40 per cent of them are caused by careless people in the woods. They ascribe 21 per cent of the blazes to smokers, and another 19 per cent to campers and travelers. The other major cause is lightning which caused 29 per cent. Burning of brush which got out of hand was responsible for 7.6 per cent, incendiarism 5 per cent, operation of railroads 3 per cent, and industrial operations 3.2 per cent.

Super Battleship Floated at Brest; Second Keel Laid

BREST, France, Jan. 17 (AP)—France kept pace with the world's speeding armaments race by floating one 35,000-ton super battleship today and laying the keel for another.

The battleship which was floated was the Richelieu, expected to join the fleet in 1940. The other will be called the Clemenceau.

Navy Minister Cesar Campinchi, taking part in the ceremonies with high naval officials, recalled that the Jean Bart, sister ship of the Richelieu is under construction at Saint Nazaire. A fourth ship, the Gascogne, will be begun when the Jean Bart is completed in September.

The Richelieu cost 1,500,000,000 francs (about $38,250,000). About 15,000 of its 35,000 tons were devoted to armorplate, one of the greatest percentages ever built into a warship. It carries eight 15-inch guns in two turrets.

LONDON, Jan. 17 (AP)—The British home fleet assembled at Portland today for the annual spring cruise that will take it into the Mediterranean to join the regular Mediterranean patrol. The cruise is a regular one, but it coincides with maneuvers by the French Atlantic and Mediterranean fleets off the African coast.

Roosevelt to Attend World's Fair Opening

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt plans to attend the opening of the New York World's Fair April 30, Grover Whalen, Fair Commissioner, said Jan. 17 after a visit to the White House.

Mr. Whalen reported to the President on the progress of the exhibition. He said it was 90 per cent complete, and that 60 nations would participate. "Splendid co-operation," he said, is being received from South America.

Fruit Juice Sales Soar

Americans consumed 24,000,000 cases of fruit juices in 1937, or 24 times as much as in 1929.

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Question of Fortifying Guam Is Up to Congress to Settle

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—Probably wisely, the Administration has left to the discretion and initiative of Congress what is likely to prove the most controversial single item in the entire new nation defense program—fortification of the tiny Island of Guam in the Far Pacific.

The proposal to fortify this island and make it America's most distant naval base does not, strictly speaking, come from the Administration. Congress, in the last session, called for a professional survey of naval and air base needs.

Such a survey was made by a special board headed by Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn, U. S. N. retired, former Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Fleet, which reported to Congress in pursuance of its instructions. It was this report which recommended fortification of Guam. The official Administration program takes cognizance of the report only in that the President asked Congress to appropriate $44,000,000 for a general program of naval and air base construction.

Not an Administrative Move

This appropriation cannot be construed as an adminstrative move to proceed with fortification of Guam. There are 41 different base developments contemplated in the Hepburn Report and the $44,000,000 is presumably to be spread over the entire group.

To fortify Guam effectively—and professional opinion is that there is no use doing anything about Guam unless it is done thoroughly—would cost in the neighborhood of $200,000,000. In other words the Administration has as yet made no official proposal to carry out this recommendation of the Hepburn Board.

Before this is done a grave decision must be reached. Fortification of Guam involves, more directly than any other military proposal, the basic question of future American policy in the Far East. Is the United States to be a Far Eastern power or not? Is it to maintain the ability to influence the future course of events in Asia or not?

It lies on the flank of Japan's avenue of southern expansion to the Philippines and the Dutch East Indies. Japan probably would not dare attack the Philippines, the East Indies or any other territorial objective to the south unless it had first captured Guam or been assured of the neutrality of the United States.

Has Some Justification

There is some justification for fortifying Guam on the grounds of defense. A strong American base there is such a threat to an Asiatic naval power that it would never dare attack in force American position nearer the Pacific Coast without first capturing Guam. It would force the area of possible combat so far away that there would be no serious threat to even the Hawaiian Islands, let alone the California coast.

Guam itself is a small island which can be readily developed into a powerful naval base. It has a harbor at Appra Bay which could be made large enough to hold most of the American Fleet. The harbor is shaped like an "L" which is nearly five miles long. The biggest cost would be in dredging coral reefs out of the harbor. Of granite structure with mountains and high hills, it could be heavily fortified without great difficulty.

The Island has belonged to the United States since 1898. Its fortification was contemplated in 1919, but abandoned under provisions of the 1922 Washington Naval Treaty, which has since been denounced by Japan and is no longer in effect.

Tokyo Paper Sees Threat

TOKYO, Jan. 17 (AP)—The Newspaper Kokumin declared editorially yesterday that "the Japanese people are determined to smash the American Fleet" if the United States intends "to get a political foothold in China" by fortifying Guam and Wake Islands.

The article, which caused a sensation in Tokyo, demanded to know "the real intentions of the American people in the Western Pacific not those of the President or the State Department."

The newspaper, which has considerable circulation in military circles, said that if the United States wants only to increase trade with China, then Japan would assist, but if America seeks to interfere with Japan's China policy, even resorting to arms, then Japan must be ready to smash the American fleet.

"This is the view not of the Army and Navy but the determination of the Japanese people," Kokumin said, since it realized such fortification "would menace Japan's mandated islands and naturally the Japanese are gravely concerned."

The fortification of Guam and Wake is justifiable, it continued, "only if the American people object to Japan's policies in China and intends to interfere with them."

Lowly Tomcods Win Recognition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASTORIA, Ore.—The silvery and lowly tomcod, much sought after by small boys with strings and bent pins or bits of fish line and a hook, has graduated. He has moved into big time and is now classed as a commercial fish. No longer will they be limited to the attention of amateurs with fishing gear; they have stepped into company with the salmon, steelhead, smelt, and other commercials that teem in the Columbia and its tributaries annually.

The change came about through the development of a new industry in the Oregon country. In recent years production of mink has increased rapidly and it has been learned that tomcod make a choice diet for these fur-bearing animals.

Two fishermen, operating out of this port with dipnets and bait traps, have received an order to furnish 10 tons of the silvery miniatures of the Atlantic cod. The price quoted at present is 1½ cents per pound with the market demand steadily increasing beyond the ability of fishermen to meet.

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British Entry for Trans-Atlantic Service

Imperial Airways Cabot-Type Flying Boat

One of four ships intended for passenger service across the ocean. It is equipped for refueling in mid-air, weighs 24 tons, and has sleeve-valve engines.

When refuelled in flight, it has a nonstop range of over 3,000 miles with a full pay load.

U. S. Philanthropy In 1938 Amounts To $79,866,209

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP)—Philanthropists in six of the nation's leading cities were not as free with their money last year as they were in 1937, but the total was still an impressive one—$79,866,209.

This was $23,749,490 less than the 1937 total of $103,615,699. The John Price Jones Corporation, which keeps tracks of such things, said that New York City's philanthropists gave or bequeathed $25,124,066 less in publicly announced gifts to charitable purposes and were largely responsible for the decline.

The records of Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington and Baltimore were generally favorable, despite small declines in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Total gifts in 1938 were $49,943,714 compared with $67,581,236 in 1937, and bequests amounted to $29,922,495 compared with $36,034,463 in 1937.

New York City's total for the year was $39,958,673 of which $25,594,831 was gifts and $14,363,842 bequests. The city's total in 1937 was $65,082,739.

John Price Jones noted sharp declines in gifts and bequests to education and organized relief and a decrease in the total for foreign relief. On the other hand, gifts and bequests for health amounted to $14,339,730 compared with $8,649,762 for 1937; the total for play and recreation jumped from $72,353 to $962,859, and there was an increase of more than $1,000,000 in the total for miscellaneous reform.

Washington led the representative cities in percentage of gain, its total being $5,635,987 compared with the 1937 total of $3,915,063. Boston increased from $13,809,930 to $14,203,095, and Chicago from $7,699,289 to $7,704,890. The Philadelphia total declined from $9,799,303 to $9,255,642 and Baltimore's from $3,309,375 to $3,107,922.

Japanese Increase Mileage Of Trade and War Air Routes

News in Aviation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Commercial aviation in Japan has been leaping forward the last two years. This is clearly reflected in the statistics for 1936 and 1937. The number of passengers who traveled on Japanese air lines increased from 12,700 in 1936 to 45,300 in 1937, the amount of freight carried rose from 76,334 kilograms to 203,979 kilograms, the quantity of mail from 337,948 kilograms to 529,910 kilograms. The number of airplanes in commercial service is one of Japan's numerous secrets. But it is certainly well in excess of the modest figure of 235 in 1935, the last year when this figure was published.

The length of Japan's air routes has grown from about 2,400 miles in 1934 to over 7,000 miles at the present time; and this does not include two lines between Tokyo and Peking via Fukuoka, Tsingtao and Tientsin, and Tokyo-Shanghai, via Fukuoku, with extensions of Nanking and Hangchow, which have been instituted as a result of the hostilities in China. This deprived the Chinese Government of the ability to offer objections to the operations of Japanese airlines in those parts of China which have fallen under Japanese occupation. The length of these two lines is about 2,800 miles. They are not open for general use, being reserved for high military officers and civilian officials. However, an air mail service has been instituted between Tokyo and Shanghai. It is likely that an air service between Canton and Formosa will be started if the Japanese occupation of the South China metropolis is permanent.

The Japan Air Transport Company is in charge of all main aviation lines. There are four small companies, which operate airplanes over short local routes.

Japan has lagged behind other countries in the development of aviation. Its first commercial air line, connecting Tokyo with Dairen and touching at Osaka, Fukuoka and Keijo (Seoul), Korea, was only inaugurated in 1929, and for several years there was no significant expansion of air communication. A country of mountains and paddy fields, subject to treacherous and changing air currents, Japan does not offer favorable flying conditions. Air lines developed more rapidly over the rolling plains of Manchoukuo.

Beginning in 1936, however, the Island Empire began to make up for lost time. One line followed another in rapid succession, until most of the large towns in Japan were accessible by air. The northernmost and the southernmost of Japan's large islands, Hokkaido and Formosa, were connected with Tokyo by air, and an air line was also started to Palao, administrative center of the farflung Japanese South Sea Mandated Islands.

Subsidies to aviation have been increased under an Aircraft Manufacturing Encouragement Law which was passed at the session of the Diet held in the first months of 1938. A central research laboratory with an appropriation of 98,000,000 yen (about $27,000,000 at present rates of exchange) will open with a five-year program in 1939. More attention is being paid to such safety devices as aircraft radio, aviation beacons and aerial weather bureaus. The Army is keenly interested in the development of civil aviation, which it regards as a valuable supplement and feeder to military flying.

* * *

Advance Foreseen in China

War broke the invisible web of China's commercial aviation network, rearranging some strands but leaving blank spaces where others used to lie along the map. Now there are signs that Japan may soon fill in some of those blank spaces and provide still other strands where formerly none stretched.

The most conspicuous blank at the moment is between Shanghai and South China. A Shanghai-Hong Kong line might have to be flown almost or wholly nonstop by the Japanese, unless they want to occupy further coastal points, for Amoy is the only former stop of the China National Aviation Corporation southern route which has thus far been taken over, aside from Canton. Other C. N. A. C. stops were at Wenchow, Foochow and Swatow.

Negotiations are understood to have been under way between Japanese air traffic companies and Imperial Airways of Great Britain for an Anglo-Japanese air service, the British desiring to extend their line from London to Hong Kong on to Tokyo by way of Shanghai, while the Japanese want to re-establish the old C. N. A. C. coastal route to Hong Kong. Whether this would mean parellel Hong Kong-Shanghai lines or not is hardly clear. The only thing lacking from their point of view is the grand of a Hong Kong landing privilege which would presumably be exchanged for a similar privilege in Japan for Imperial Airways.

Just who has the "say" at Shanghai, it would be difficult to state from a standpoint of pure legality, but it would certainly be ill-advised for anyone to try to fly in at present without Japanese permission; so Imperial Airways would seek this in conjunction with landing rights at Tokyo or elsewhere in Japan.

New York School Budget Grows

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 17—New York City's school system will have $160,261,654 to spend for the fiscal year beginning July 1 if the budget recommended by the Board of Education's finance and budget committee is approved. The huge cost sheet is $7,756,189 higher than last year's appropriation and is now before the Board of Education for action after a public hearing this week. It must then go to Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, the Board of Estimate, and the City Council for final disposition.

State and Federal funds will take care of $57,707,507 of the proposed outlay, while the City will be called upon to provide $102,349,261. The committee approved several "extra-curricular" funds. Bringing the total expenditures for the year to nearly $200,000,000.

Increases for many school activities were included in the budget and it also calls for more community centers, more classes for crippled and handicapped children, a far-reaching vocational program, and the addition of nearly 2,000 persons, half of them teachers, to the school pay rolls.

The budget estimate was characterized as "very conservative" by Henry C. Turner, Chairman of the Committee, who said it would be impossible to retrench at any point without limiting existing services. Normal expansion within the school system, he said, engendered the budget rise.

The biggest share of the budget increase should go to vocational schools which have shown the most rapid development in recent years, Mr. Turner held, and the completed budget incorporates his suggestion, appropriating an increase of $2,000,000 over last year to the vocational high schools and part time classes.

The vocational division will add nearly 500 teachers to its pay rolls while 200 more will be allocated to evening trade and elementary schools. In citing the rapid growth of the vocational schools, Mr. Turner recalled that in 1933 there were only 15,000 students in the industrial and trade schools, as compared with 55,000 today, an increase of nearly 300 per cent.

The influx of refugee students has also made for a record development in the evening elementary division, which is receiving an increase of $105,488 with which to organize six additional schools, making a total of 50 to be operated for adults in English and citizenship studies, an increase of 20 classes over the present set-up.

The budget provides for an increase of $1,101,292 for elementary and junior day high schools, bringing the budget to $87,938,523 for this division. Most of the expansion in this section of the school system here has been in the junior high schools, however, it is stated, as registration in elementary grades has been steadily dropping.

At the same time it was learned that the Works Progress Administration will contribute to the school system services amounting to $25,000,000 during the academic year. The services will include such items as remedial help to pupils, field activity programs, adult education classes, and clerical assistance.

National Park Head Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Dr. Arno S. Cammerer, Director of the National Park Service, Washington, is the recipient of the 1938 Pugsley Gold Medal, awarded annually for distinguished service in park development, it was announced here Jan. 16 at the forty-fourth annual meeting of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society of New York.

The award is the eleventh in a series of annual presentations made in honor of the late Cornelius Amory Pugsley, prominent in behalf of park development.

The Pugsley silver and bronze medals for park service in 1938 were also awarded at the meeting to Raymond H. Torrey, late Secretary of the Preservation Society, and Alvin R. Reeves, Director of the Division of State Parks of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, respectively.

Presentation of the medals will be made next spring in Hamilton Grange, former New York home of Alexander Hamilton, which the Society has converted into a museum for displaying relics of early American times.

Arno B. Cammerer

Director National Park Service awarded Pugsley Gold Medal for distinguished service in park development.

Hoover Advises Receiving Child Refugees in U. S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—Former President Herbert Hoover indorsed Jan. 15 a proposal by a group of clergymen that the United States relax its immigration restrictions to admit refugee children from Germany. Mr. Hoover's approval was expressed in a telegram to the Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Canon of Washington Cathedral, who made it public. The telegram said:

"The proposal of the eminent group of religious leaders that America should receive its proportionate share of refugee children from Europe and settle them in American homes, should be supported by every American. There can be no just criticism that this action adds distress to our unemployed. It benefits the American wish to aid the innocent and the suffering. It answers the appeal to every American heart for the protection of children."

The group of Protestant and Roman Catholic leaders presented their views to President Roosevelt last week.

Palestinian Rights Of Jews Defended

WASHINGTON (AP)—David Ben Gurion, an official of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, said Jan. 16 that provision could be made in the Holy City for 100,000 German Jews.

In an address closing the National Conference for Palestine, Mr. Gurion warned Jewry that "the shadow of Hitler" would be present at London conferences next month. The conferences have been called to reduce friction between Arabs and Jews in Palestine.

Jewry is willing to seek peace with the Arabs, he said, "but there is one issue on which we cannot yield a single inch. That is the right of the Jewish people to immigrate to Palestine."

Solicitor General Robert H. Jackson, addressing the Conference yesterday, called on the Christian World to "make good the promise of a Jewish national home in Palestine."

Northwestern U. Plans Refugee Scholarships

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Scholarships for several refugee students are to be made available at Northwestern University under the Lindgren Foundation, the President, Walter Dill Scott, states. Income from the fund sufficient to provide tuition for two undergraduates or three graduate students has been allocated.

Since each scholarship student is required to have an additional $500 for other expenses, granting of the aid has been made conditional upon the raising of $1,500 more. The Northwestern League for Human Rights and Democracy has declared itself ready to raise the needed sum.

Bund Director Detained

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Hermann Schwinn, West Coast Director of the German-American Bund, threatened to file charges against the District Attorney's office "for personally manhandling me, including handcuffing and beating." He and four followers were detained briefly Jan. 15 by District Attorney's investigators, who raided the Deutsches Haus here and confiscated 10,000 pieces of anti-Jewish literature.

The investigators warned that distribution of such literature would lead to felony prosecution under criminal syndicalism laws.

Mr. Schwinn, already facing Federal proceedings to cancel his American citizenship, on the ground his naturalization in 1932 was invalid, said, "As far as the Bund is concerned, I don't know anything about the literature or where it came from."

Convictions Upheld In Miner Bombings

CHICAGO (AP)—The United States Circuit Court affirmed Jan. 17 the conviction of 34 persons in the Springfield, Ill., mine bombing conspiracy case, but reduced the penalty.

Thirty-four of the 36 convicted a year ago appealed from the verdict of a Federal District Court jury and the sentences and fines imposed by Judge Charles G. Briggle.

Each was sentenced to two years' imprisonement and fined $10,000 for conspiracy to obstruct the mails, and to a year in jail and a fine of $5,000 on each of two counts in Sherman antitrust indictments. The prison sentences were to run consecutively.

The Court of Appeals changed Judge Briggle's order, making the sentences concurrent—a maximum of two years—and decreeing that the payment of one $10,000 fine should be considered payment of all fines assessed.

Rickenbacker Says U. S. Lags in War Aviation

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, American World War flying ace, said Jan. 17 "at the rate we are going" it will take the United States about 10 years to catch up with Germany and other leading countries in military aviation development. Captain Rickenbacker, President of Eastern Air Lines, was here to complete arrangements for the Memphis-Tampa air-mail route.

"U. S. personnel is considered by experts to be the best in the world," he said, "but the United States is woefully lacking in productive facilities." Captain Rickenbacker praised President Roosevelt's plan to train young fliers but declared it was "just 20 years too late."

Dodd Indicted on Charge Of Hit-and-Run Driving

HANOVER COURTHOUSE, Va. (AP)—Dr. William E. Dodd, former United States Ambassador to Germany, was indicted by a Hanover County grand jury Jan. 16 on a charge of hit-and-run driving and causing injury to Glois Grimes, four-year-old Negro child. His trial was set for March 2.

Nova Scotia Finding Ready Market For Meal Made of Kelp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia—A recent shipment of Nova Scotia meal made from kelp was shipped to the Antipodes. Kelp is abundant on different parts of the Canadian coast but not until lately has any use been made of it commercially. One of the fisheries companies in western Nova Scotia is now manufacturing kelp meal and is finding a ready market for it in Canada, the United States and now apparently abroad.

The process of manufacturing the meal is simple enough. Pieces of the raw kelp are first cut into sizes about as large as the palm of a man's hand, then placed on metal trays and dried by heat from a series of steam pipes. Drying requires about 24 hours, after which it is ground into a meal.

In some countries, notably China, Japan and Hawaii large quantities of seaweed are used for food purposes. On this side of the world, however, Irish moss is about the only one of the algaes or seaweeds to be used in foods. The sea moss is utilized in making blanc mange and in some jellies. While Irish moss grows in some parts of the Canadian coast it is more plentiful in American waters, Maine and Massachusetts in particular.

Soviets Purge Plant Chiefs Who Fail to Oust Loafers

MOSCOW, Jan. 16 (AP)—The Commissar of Heavy Industry, Lazarus M. Kaganovich, has started a drive against executives who fail to deal energetically with loafers and other disorganizers of production.

The newspaper Industria published orders by Mr. Kaganovich penalizing eight factory, mine, and railroad shop managers and assistant managers "for protecting loafers." Some were dismissed from their posts and ordered to stand trial, while others were demoted.

Fourteen factory managers and other executives accused of being lax with loafers were ordered today to stand trial.

Pravda, Communist Party organ, published a sharp criticism of the work of the Commissariat of Water Transportation, which is headed by Nikolas Yezhoff.

The newspaper asserted that during 1938 "the State lost 400,000,000 rubles (nominally about $79,050,000) through unsatisfactory work of water transport."

It said that some executives failed to do anything against loafers.

A decree issued Dec. 28 aimed especially at "floaters" and habitual absentees, tightened discipline imposed on workers in both offices and factories.

Mr. Yezhoff formerly headed both the Commissariats of Water Transportation and Interior, but was relieved of the latter post Dec. 8.

Soviet Police Change

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The Asiatic character of the Soviet regime in Russia has been heightened by the recent appointment of a Georgian, Lorenti P. Beriya, as Commissar of Internal Affairs, which put him in charge of the all-pervasive federal police force. He succeeded Nikolas Yezhoff, the diminutive disciplinarian who was credited with uncovering a nationwde conspiracy against the Soviet dictator, Joseph Stalin, and who conducted the drastic purges of 1937-38, so extensive that they amounted to a virtual civil war among the Soviet Communists.

Mr. Yezhoff is the only Russian who has headed the Soviet police force. The post was previously occupied by two Poles and one Lett. It is now taken over by one of Mr. Stalin's own compatriots, who has the reputation of being fully as much a "man of steel" as Mr. Stalin himself. The change certainly does not indicate any lessening of the stern measures employed by the Soviet political police to suppress opposition to the regime.

Mr. Yezhoff's removel is not regarded here as of any political importance. He is a frail little man, and, being also Water Transportation Commissar, has had more work imposed upon him since 1936 than one man could properly accomplish.

Mr. Beriya comes to his new position, probably second in power only to that of the Soviet dictator himself, with a record of long experience in handling unruly populations. For years he served as Secretary of the Communist Party in the Soviet Republic of Georgia; this position gave him autocratic control of the local government in a region which has been noted for the independence and obstinacy of its people for centuries. Mr. Beriya personally directed the recent purges in Georgia which disposed of many of the men and women who fought with him in the revolutionary movement in the Caucasus before and during the world war and civil wars.

It is expected that the federal police will devote an increasing amount of their attention in the near future to those regions with which Mr. Beryia is most familiar, the Caucasus and the Ukraine. Germany's "forward movement" into Eastern Europe naturally increases the Soviet Government's concern regarding possible nationalist or separatist agitation among its restless minorities in the south and in Central Asia.

Gallery Rents Painting on Trial; Client Buys or Returns as He Likes

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP)—You can rent phonograph records here, baby scales, a dinner jacket, a movie film, or a Rolls Royce with chauffeur; and you also can rent an oil painting. It is possible in this town, where one can hire nearly anything from an escort for the evening to 60 gilt chairs and a wig.

The picture renting privilege, granted sometimes by a nonprofit making gallery, is no luxury service planned to help someone "make an impression." The idea behind it is to help the person of limited means, who really wishes to own an original, and who is hardly sure of his taste, or quite sure as to how it would fit in his living room, make up his mind by trying it on the wall.

Suppose it is an oil, priced at $50, by an artist holding his first show at the Contemporary Arts Gallery. You feel nearly sure, but wonder how it would look over the sofa, how it would be to live with. If the gallery knows you as a responsible person, you may try it for a month, for $5.

If you find you don't like it, you're saved from an unwanted purchase, and the artist is compensated a little for the loss of a possible sale.

Back of the idea is a friendly woman, Miss Emily A. Francis, President of Contemporary Arts, a membership association which sponsors first exhibitions of promising artists. She believes that even small salaried workers should not miss the pleasure of owning a picture. She started, for the purchaser of small means, a budget plan of paying for a picture, and the sale she's proudest of was "A little $5 watercolor, paid for dollar by dollar." Other sales she greatly enjoyed were to teachers, girls in offices, young couples buying their first picture, and to a commercial artist who bought "A gem of a watercolor."

A number of the artists the gallery exhibited for the first time have won their laurels. One was John C. Pellew. His oil painting, "Freight," is now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Jon Corbino's work, first exhibited by Contemporary Arts in 1934, has won him two Guggenheim fellowships.

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Antiques
Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Tuesday Page

Decorative
Arts

Unique interest was to be found in the furniture storehouse of Austria's royal Hapsburg family in Vienna, from which place every son of an Emperor had the right to remove whatever needed to equip his own residence. Occasional vacating of a royal home saw its fittings returned to this central depot. In the interior pictured, which is one of many of the storage rooms, are Viennese versions of French Empire types, in some ways more pleasing than prototypes. Thus these idle possessions were stored.

From Austria's Imperial Days

This article was written shortly before the recent end of Austria's independence.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna

A stay in this fascinating city is made delightfully instructive to the visitor by its many and rich collections of old fine and decorative art, rich in history. One of these is the former Imperial Furniture Warehouse — now "Bundes - Mobilien - Depot"—unique in that it is permitted to copy the old Imperial furniture for private purposes. All that is necessary is to place your order with a skillful artisan and you can obtain, for your own use, a duplicate of what takes your fancy.

From Austria's Royal Castles

In this depot you will find things that have been collected from all the different castles and "Kaiservillas" throughout Austria. Every archduke (son of an Emperor) had the right to take from this center the furnishings for his own residence. It was from here that the young officer, later Emperor Karl of Austria, last of the enthroned Hapsburgs, chose what he wished for Schloss Wartholz when ordered to take up his residence there. When events obliged him to return to Vienna, everything was sent back to this warehouse, 88, Mariahilferstrasse. A continual exchange thus went on between the "Depot" and the "Hofburgs" in Vienna, Salzburg, Innsbruck Schloss Laxenburg, Hetzendorf, etc.

One of these castles was Schloss Schlosshof, near Marchegg, originally owned by Prince Eugen of Savoy. He was known in history as the Great Field Marshal, but was equally as great a promoter of art and science as he was a soldier. On his passing he left Schlosshof to Empress Maria Theresa. When Emperor Franz Josef I gave up the castle to the military area, all the beautiful things that filled the halls and rooms were taken to the depot. The bedroom furnishings of Maria Theresa, with its yellow embroidered silken trappings and the Chinese rice-paper, wall tapestry, also the bed of her son, later Emperor Josef II, with its handprinted Persian chintz curtains and the old Japanese hand-painted tapestry of his sleeping cabinet, can therefore now be admired at this Imperial warehouse.

One finds here chiefly the characteristic Austrian Empire style, which is much less stiff than its French model. There are bedroom suites in mahogany inlaid with ebony medallions and bronze emblems; chests of drawers matching the beds; wonderfully artistic tables and chairs and lustres. Many writing tables stand about, some of an earlier period than the Empire. That of Prince Eugen has 61 little drawers and 12 pigeon holes. That of Emperor Josef II is a contrast in its simplicity, being so plain that it might have served a modest city lawyer, curiously enough for that period it has a roller-top.

These Austrian Empire objects came from Schloss Laxenburg. There are also drawing-room suites, dating about 1820, of very pure style.

In the many rooms on the second floor is furniture in the charming Biedermeier style, the first burgher type created by civilization on the continent. A little narrow, having been conceived in an age of need, yet giving what is missing in more pompous styles—geniality, that ever-leading feature of Vienna life.

Out of the period in which earlier styles were counterfeited, because it lacked all creativeness, we find one suite which touches our imagination by its historical associations. Taken from Schloss Miramare, it was used by the unhappy Emperor Maximilian of Mexico.

Personal Character Notable

Some of the single objects prove highly attractive to the visitors, mostly from a personal, or historical, point of view. A charming sewing table, evidently a wedding gift to one of the Hapsburg princesses, has a medallion of a young couple, held by a richly clothed female figure on bended knee, flanked by colored bows and arrows of Eros and Hymen flames. While this dainty piece conveys the idea of a new chapter in a life of bliss, a second table awakens in our imagination the sense of a monarch's many burdens and cares. It is the last one used by Franz Josef, the sovereign that outlived so many changes both in politics and art. A simple bed table, no more suggesting luxury; merely a plain surface with a screw beneath to raise or lower it to the desired height.

No throne is exhibited in this collection, but some gorgeous chairs, covered with thickest of gold and silver brocade, served both Kaiser Franz and Kaiser Franz Josef at important receptions. Most interesting is the fact that Franz Josef I was never crowned as Emperor of Austria, but merely as King of Hungary. That is why no real portrait exists showing him in the Imperial robes. He was only portrayed in the robes of the "Golden Fleece."

At the birth of the little Elisabeth, granddaughter of Franz Josef, the city of Vienna presented a cradle to her parents, Kronprinz Rudolf and Kronprinzessin Stefanie, now Gräfin Elemer Lonyay. Of dark wood inlaid in different shades, this cradle is now to be seen in this depot. The top is built in a large, clumsy shell-form to shade a sleeping child, while a carved double eagle, bearing the Imperial and Royal crowns of Austria and Hungary held watch. The baby who slept in this cradle was later Fürstin Windischgrätz, and is now the companion of a middle-class citizen.

E. K.

'Columbia,' a Ship's Figurehead

The early American woodcarvers, who made emblematic figures for ships, showed unwittingly a superior gift in carving and an intuitive feeling for sculptural beauty. As we look over the history of American sculpture, we find official statuary rather conventional and tedious. It is to the less pretentious and ornamental and practical carving that we must turn in order to discern the peculiar vitality which should animate any work of art worthy of the name.

This wooden figurehead of "Columbia" was made some time in the earlier 1800's. It is painted white with gold trim. Although the woman is visualized more or less in the heroic and classical manner, her hair bound with a circlet, her ample form swathed in a draped costume, still she seems more realistic and more true-to-life than the accustomed allegorical figures.

This is because the form has been contrived to suit its purpose and place on a ship's prow, where the woman embodies the forward movement of the ship as it plows the waters. Her left arm is raised as though she is indicating the direction, and her body emphasizes the idea as it lunges forward. The sense of movement is heightened by the diagonal folds which emerge from the lower left and sweep upward, carrying the eye toward the baton-like hand.

It is very likely that a dancer in the desire to translate the motion of a ship would take this very posture, which carries the body forward and at the same time holds it from any reckless advance. In other words, there is a sense of motion and restraint at the same time. This dualism is common in great works of sculpture. One is reminded, further, of the more realistic, more active "Winged Victory" in the Louvre, the form and design of which were intended to convey the same idea.

Dorothy Adlow

Courtesy of The Downtown Gallery, New York City

Homes Planned for Modern Living

Tenth of Twelve Weekly Articles

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

Entrance to the house shown this week is from the left, as seen in both plan and elevation. The two-car garage faces the street and its roof projects to shelter the walk to the entrance door, which opens off a covered and paved porch. The assumed site is level ground, in any locality where view is a strong attraction—seashore; wild land with many rocks, or with scrub and trees. To enjoy fully the outlook and extend it, the living room and terrace are given the entire second floor, while the three bedrooms are on the first, or ground, floor. Here, too, are dining room and service quarters, with maid's room and bath.

Foyer-Dining Room

Joining the uses of foyer and dining room in the same space may seem a risky novelty at first, but some practical reasons can be advanced for doing so. That it is convenient to the kitchen in this case is obvious; also that the large sheltered porch is close by, where most meals will be served during warm months.

Whether or not the designers have adopted the idea from France, where it is practiced, I do not know, but if it is original with them, it is evident that architects in two countries have recognized independently the same domestic opportunity—or adopted the same expedient, if that statement suits better. I suppose the reasoning would be that a family is sitting at meals only two hours or less of each day, and that visitors are least likely to call during those hours. If they did, the curtain indicated by the wiggley line could be drawn in a jiffy, and the caller shown up to the living room.

As to the arrangement of the rest of this floor, the whole long northwest side, where sunlight is least, is taken by equipment and service, the maid's room being on one corner, next to a bathroom with shower. A small basement is under the kitchen, but this could be omitted and the heater placed opposite the bathroom and close to the chimney.

Although two bedrooms have windows on one side only, these fill an entire side of each, and provide for satisfactory ventilation. They are also high enough to allow usual furniture to stand below them. A closet in each single room, and two where there are two beds, are supplemented by others for storage along the hallway. The one bathroom has two bowls, this being the most-used fitting, though an entire second bathroom could be included if the expense was approved.

The living room measures 18 feet by 34 and the other corner on the stair end is secluded by screen and curtain, for study use, the screen carrying bookcases and a built-in desk. Other bookcases are indicated along the north wall. With these, and the settings of chairs near the fireplace and chair with couch near the stairway—plus the study corner—it is easy to read much between the lines here. To me, there are the makings for the most desirable sort of family life and intimate sociability.

The terrace, which opens from the living room, is the same length—34 feet—and a foot or so less in width. The side next the street has a frame for curtains to shut off the space from passers-by. The flat roof is asphalted, and above that is open flooring. The irregular outlines in the elevation indicate flower boxes, which also appear in other views.

Rigid Planning

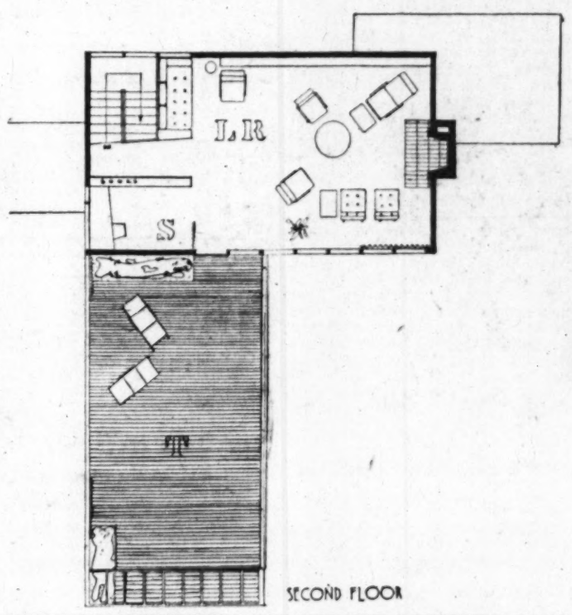
One feature of modern house design is likely to be noticed by all who are acquainted with traditional domestic architecture. That is, the marked difference in the sizes and arrangements of rooms on different floors of the same house in this series.

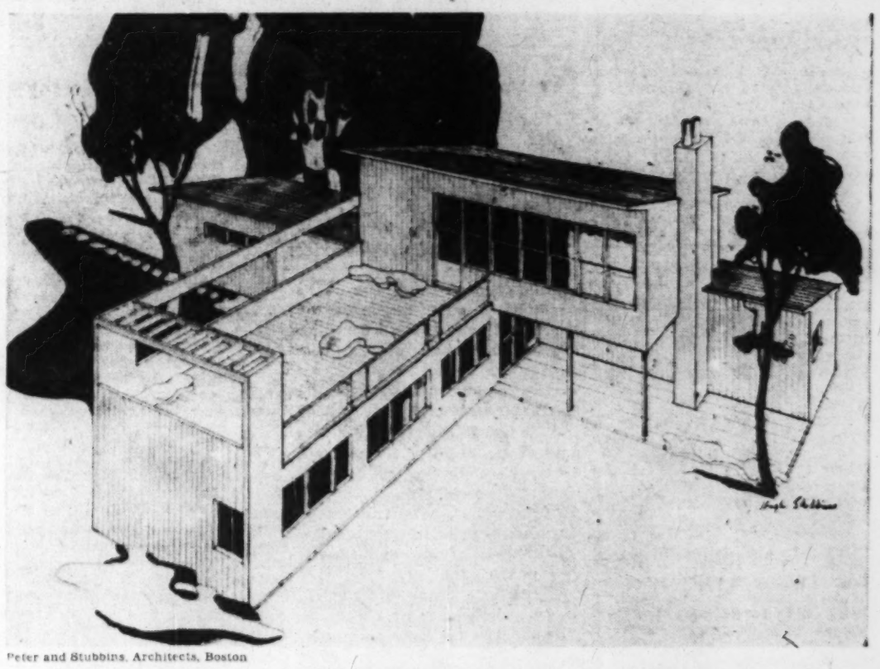
When both outer and inner walls were built of masonry or brick in the early 1800's, the necessity for continuous structure, from foundation up, was clearly necessary to give sufficient support for the great weight of partitions. Even when houses were made wholly of wood, partitions on the second floor were commonly placed directly over those of the floor below, to give greater rigidity and unity to the framework.

Judging by latest books of published plans, most architects still find the similar practice most convenient, though two bedrooms are often placed over the living room and partitions of two floors are not so closely superimposed as formerly.

Free Planning

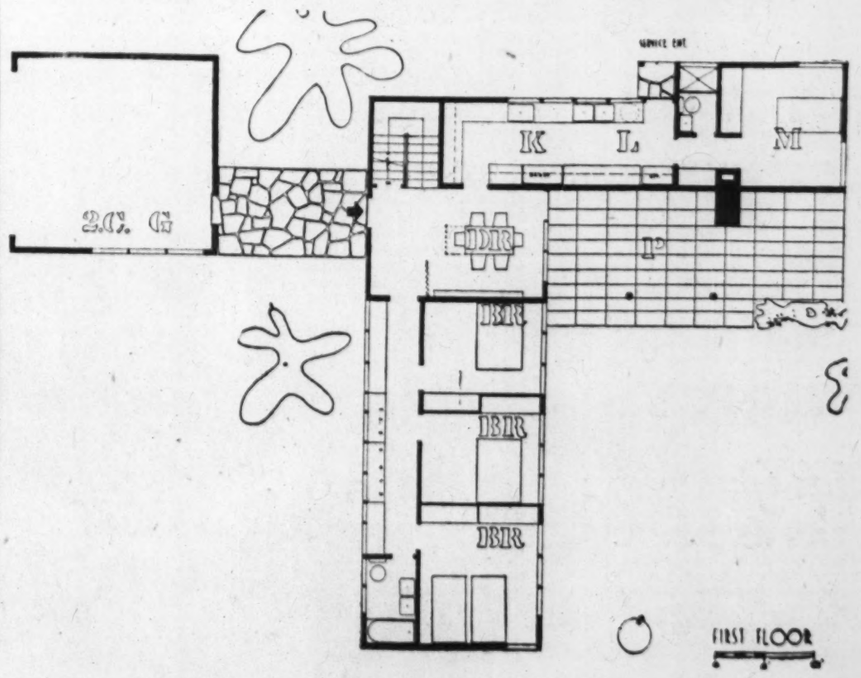
Architects working in the modern manner design house framing in such a way as to permit them to disregard this practice, at least in part. So results what they term "free planning," of which the two-story part of the present house is an example. Another is the design published on this page Dec. 20. In fact, it might be said that freedom seems to appear in every phase of the modern architect's work. He believes it is beneficial for both himself and the client, that he be allowed freedom from tradition as he devises plans and selects materials best suited to the purse, the habits and the tastes of each family.





Peter and Stubbins, Architects, Boston

While some of the earlier houses in this series were designed for very narrow lots, this one needs considerable space—preferably in the country or by the seashore. Providing for full pleasure possible in such a setting has been the purpose of the architects, and the result of their endeavors is worthy of careful attention.



Blonde and Blue Bedroom

Blonde maple furniture of taffy shade looks well in a bedroom with medium blue walls. Window draperies could be the same blue, combined with old rose and cream, and window frames and baseboard painted rose-beige, with ceiling and holdings of cream; a vanity bench, upholstered in blue with pink and cream stripes.

Home Decorators and Collectors

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A study of the practical problems of color and composition, as applied to the home, will be conducted at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts in a group of three courses to be given by Miss Margaret George. Another on pottery and porcelain will be given by Mrs. D. Barrett Tanner, under the supervision of the Division of Museum Extension. Classes will begin on February 7 and continue in weekly sessions until April 14. They constitute the second semester of the Special Museum Courses on home furnishings given at the Museum for this year.

Color Harmony Course

One of Miss George's courses will take up the principles of color harmony as applied to interior decoration. A second course is given on the guiding principles of home furnishings, which will include the arrangement of furniture and treatment of accessories. Miss George's third course is on English and American furniture of the eighteenth century.

Mrs. D. Barrett Tanner of the Division of Instruction, assisted by Mrs. Nina Fletcher Little and Mrs. Lura Woodside Watkins, will give a course on pottery and porcelain. This will introduce the student to materials and techniques, variety of forms, and decoration in Greek, Chinese, Islamic, European and American ceramics.

Lectures and Museum Objects

Miss George's classes in color harmony applied to interior decoration and in the principles of home furnishings will consist of lectures, illustrated by Museum objects, by slides and examples of merchandise from the current market. There will be field trips, for students in the afternoon classes, to showrooms of local wholesale houses. In the eighteenth century furniture course, students in the morning class will be taken to local furniture factories where they will be able to study the modern methods of reproducing old pieces.

In the pottery course, Mrs. Tanner will present the first five lectures on ancient pottery; Mrs. Little will give three lectures on European pottery and porcelain and English and Continental earthenware; Mrs. Watkins will give the last two lectures on English and American glass.

Applications for registration or for complete schedules of the classes should be made to the Division of Museum Extension, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

A Mid-Winter Antiques Show

The ballroom of Longwood Towers in Brookline is to be the scene of a three-day antique show this week, the 18th to 20th of January. Most of the dealers are from Boston and surrounding communities, but others are listed from Maine, New Hampshire, and New York state.

There will be the usual diversity of collectible things, china and glass most frequently found in the various spaces, but furniture, painted trays, silverware and other articles may have equal prominence. One is almost sure to find some bargains on these occasions; and even if not, there may come the chance to pick up at usual prices the one or more pieces needed to complete that set of, glasses or cups and saucers we have a start on.

Among the dealers participating are:

George L. Tilden, Northboro, Mass.; Mrs. Katherine L. Sperry, Harwich, Mass.; Edith E. Cooke, Dorchester; Red Shutters, No. Plympton; Clementine Goodrich, Wells, Maine; Toby House, Wells, Maine; Katherine and William A. Hewitt, Newton Centre, Mass.; House of the Clipper Ship, Brookline; Lavinia's Window, Holliston; Mrs. R. J. Murray, Somerville; Mrs. V. H. Ford, Lynnfield Center; Rockwel Gardiner, Jr., Hadley, N. Y.; Helen Rutledge, Wakefield; Helen O. Henderson, Hampton, N. H; Grace J. S. Palmer, Lexington; Mrs. J. H. Marble, Bradford; Ralph H. Philbrick, Natick; Margaret Tombrink, Watertown; The What Not, Wollaston; Mrs. M. B. Gilpin, Newton Centre; Marks Antique Shop, Arlington; Mrs. Ann McEachern, Haverhill; Mrs. Grace S. Sawyer, West Newton; Mrs. DeWitt C. Howe, Weston.

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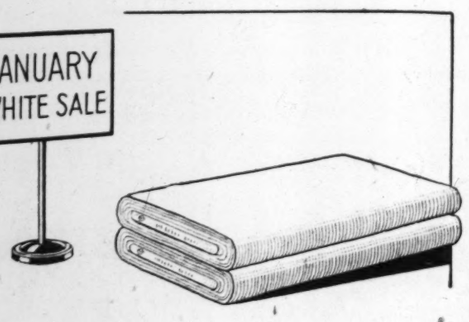

Grandma Bought Nainsook by the Bolt at the January Sales

Today's housewife most likely wouldn't know what to do with a bolt of nainsook if you gave it to her! But the big January bargains are still known in many stores as the January White Sale, and housewives know that's the time to watch the ads in The Christian Science Monitor for extra good values in household linens, bedding, lingerie, corsets, and other timely offerings.

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Bank and Income of Mexico Found Strong as Year Starts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Mexico finds itself in a position on national financial strength at the onset of the new year which will prove surprising to many, in view of the New Deal and spending nature of the Cárdenas Administration. This strong position is reflected in a gratifying increase in Government income, in a report of the Bank of Mexico showing an improved position, and is buttressed by new legislation to strengthen the Bank and to increase the Government's direct tax receipts.

Income for 1938 is estimated at 450,000,000 pesos, which is in excess of the approved budget of 431,000,000 pesos but less than the money actually spent, which was 463,000,000 pesos. This overdraft of 32,000,000 pesos is the second considerable deficit of the Federal Treasury in the Cardenas regime, and its repetition will be prohibited henceforth by a bill passed late in December.

The bill modifies the organic law of the Bank of Mexico, closing the credit of that institution to the Federal Government. The Treasury will now finance itself by issuing short term certificates against expected income, which certificates can be discounted and used for payment of taxes.

The measure, designed to prevent further overdrafts, provides for the re-valuation of the gold, silver and foreign exchange reserves of the Bank of Mexico on the basis of the depreciated peso, which is now wavering around five to the dollar in comparison with a previous 3.60 to the dollar. A profit of approximately 40,000,000 pesos, which is made by the revaluation, will be applied to the Government's overdraft.

The overdraft reached 178,000,000 pesos, but it has been reduced by the revaluation and other economies to a present 78,000,000 pesos. The chief result of the new financing, in the opinion of experts, is to improve the status of the Bank of Mexico and to make the Federal Treasury less secure, with its future position largely depending upon public confidence.

Currency Issue

The Bank is also authorized to issue currency for an unlimited amount, which is expected to cause a considerable extension of credit and a consequent stimulus to business. Previous to the expropriation, the Bank's organic law required 50 per cent metallic guarantee for money in circulation, but this restriction was lifted when money became scarce from hoarding and expropriation.

The position of both the Bank and the Treasury were reported at the year's end to be better than they were immediately before and after the oil expropriation. The recovery is attributed to shrewd direction by Minister of Finance Eduardo Suarez.

A bill important from the standpoint of foreign interests is that prohibiting further exploitation of Mexico's petroleum deposits by aliens. This bill was recommended by President Cárdenas at the opening of the Congress in September for the purpose of "preventing further controversies such as that arising from the expropriation of the foreign oil properties." It abolishes hope of further outside investments in the oil industry here and leaves the question open as to where Mexico will obtain financing for further development of the industry. Driling is going on in some proven areas, but funds are not yet available for exploration of many zones which are believed to contain deposits.

A tax on "extraordinary" profits made by banks and credit institutions from the fluctuating currency was also levied. It allows a 2 peso per thousand profit on such negotiations, but anything in excess will be taxed 50 per cent by the Federal Government. The tax is retroactive to 1938 and is imposed upon the yearly transactions.

Electric Problem

A direct tax of 10 per cent on all electric bills was passed, proceeds from which are earmarked for new electrical projects. At the same time penalties were imposed for purloining electrical current. It is estimated that 25 per cent of the current has been lost because of lack of legislation for prosecution.

Four million pesos is expected to be gained from the tax of one centavo per kilo on all sugar sold. This fund will be used to retire excess sugar mills from operation and to substitute the planting of other crops than sugar cane, the production of which exceeds the demand.

These taxes and the 12 per cent export tax, which was imposed last summer, are expected to contribute further to Government income in 1939. It is estimated that the export tax alone will yield 75,000,000 pesos the present year, of which 30,000,000 will be paid by the mining industry. The gasoline tax in 1938 produced 40,000,000 pesos, which was used for the retirement of highway bonds and applied to the 40-year internal debt.

Staple food costs for the average individual are found to have risen from 59.45 pesos annually to 115.62 pesos in the past five years. Rice rose from 19 to 30 centavos per kilo, beans from 10 to 33 centavos, corn from six to 17 centavos and beef from 84 to 1.47 per kilo in the period.

That the rise has not been greater the past year is attributed to the Commission for the Control of the Subsistence Market, which imported cereals and kept them on hand to check speculative prices and sold them upon occasion to stricken regions.

Mediators Hear U. A. W. Case

DETROIT, Jan. 17 (AP)—Sidney Hillman and Philip Murray, Vice-Presidents of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, stepped in yesterday as mediators in the second outbreak of factionalism within the United Automobile Workers within a year.

Mr. Hillman and Mr. Murray are the C. I. O. members of a C. I. O.-U. A. W. co-ordinating committee set up last fall to mediate factional disputes. The U. A. W. members are Homer Martin, President, and R. J. Thomas, Vice-President.

The C. I. O. officers set up headquarters in a hotel several blocks from the U. A. W. international offices where the U. A. W. Executive Board has been in special session since Tuesday. The Board's principal actions have been to restrict the powers of Mr. Martin.

Although Mr. Martin demanded two weeks ago the dissolution of the co-ordinating committee and "restoration of U. A. W. autonomy," there were reports that the C. I. O. mediators came to Detroit at his invitation.

Mr. Martin, who has lost control of the Executive Board, has asked it to call a special convention at which the factional dispute could be settled permanently by vote of the U. A. W. membership. There were indications that the Board will convoke such a convention, but probably not before March 1, as requested by Mr. Martin. The Board presumably would wait till it felt certain it would be able to control the delegates.

Young Violinists Get an Ovation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Four youthful violinists, participants in what was said to be the first recital of its kind in the history of this city's famous Carnegie Hall, still remember the applause that greeted them Jan. 7.

The violinists, Paul and George Krassner, New York City, and Ruth Dembinsky and Arnold Weiss of Paterson, N. J., ranging in age from 6 to 21 years, are pupils of Mischa Goodman. They were presented to give them public experience and were greeted by an appreciative audience.

Paul Krassner, six years old, played the Vivaldi-Nachez Concerto in A Minor, while his brother, George, played the first movement of Viotti's Concerto No. 22. Miss Dembinsky played, among other things, Saraste's "Zigeunerweisen," while Mr. Weiss's selections included the Bach Chaconne.

The sponsors of the concert said it was the first time that such a presentation had been given in Carnegie Hall for children unusually gifted in music. Paul Krassner is the youngest concert artist in any field to appear at Carnegie Hall, they added.

Utah School for Deaf Forms Student Orchestra

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OGDEN, Utah—An orchestra has been formed at the State School for Deaf and Blind here through cooperative efforts of Lions Club members, who have sponsored a program to obtain instruments for the organization.

The group now has nine members. They play by memory, first memorizing a composition by Braille. The music is similar to that taught in junior high schools.

Army Reserve Force Open to Married Men

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Army opened its new enlisted reserve force Jan. 14 to married as well as single men.

In an effort to build up its reserve unit to the authorized strength of 75,000, it amended regulations to permit married men to enroll at any time following their honorable discharge from the regular Army provided they are under 36 years of age and physically qualified.

State Cuts Jobs In Ohio Economy

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—Ohio's new Republican administration, seeking economies by substituting "big business" practices for time-honored political methods of Governmental operation, extended its State employees purge toward the 2,000 mark Jan. 16.

Gov. John W. Bricker's Highway Department—a fertile political patronage ground in the past—prepared to discharge 800 more workers this week. Since Governor Bricker took office Jan. 9 on a platform of an "honest and economical Government," 1,069 workers have been fired, including 580 from the highway division.

Administration spokesmen asserted that only the "surface has been scratched." Observers, pointing out that only minor changes had been made in the important agricultural and commerce departments, interpreted that to mean that the purge figure might top 2,000 before Jan. 21.

Most of the positions of those fired were abolished or consolidated, effecting annual savings estimated unofficially at $1,500,000. Governor Bricker hopes to cut expenses sufficiently to save $9,000,000 in his two-year term to permit normal State operations without the imposition of new taxes or increases in present levies.

Governor Bricker called on Ohio businessmen in his inaugural address to aid in applying "business" principles to Governmental operation in order to overcome a $20,000,000 deficit. This includes $17,000,000 spent as part of a six-year-old program to provide a standard public school education for all children.

The "job purge," affecting principally employees of the former Democratic administration, precipitated protests from county Republican leaders seeking patronage, but Governor Bricker and legislative spokesmen said nothing could be done for them as economy was a major plank in the Party platform.

New York Conventions Bring in $26,000,000

NEW YORK (AP)—Conventions enriched New York City merchants by $26,000,000 last year.

The Merchants Association estimated 268,345 out-of-town delegates to 462 conventions here in 1938 spent that much while in the city.

More than 800,000 delegates are expected for 549 conventions scheduled here in 1939.

ICC Refuses Plea To Postalize Fares

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission refused Jan. 14 to reopen the eastern passenger fare case to permit John A. Hastings to present his plan for "postalizing" transportation.

The Commission, in rejecting Mr. Hastings' petition, merely said "good cause" appeared for its action.

Mr. Hastings, a former New York State Senator, proposed to base passenger fares on a zone—much like the Post Office Department employs for mail—instead of a mileage basis. Under Mr. Hastings' proposal, fares within a zone would range from $1 to $15, depending upon which of five classes of service a passenger took. Under it it would be possible to go from New York to Chicago by coach for $1.

Eastern railroads increased their coach fare from two cents to 2.5 cents a mile last July. Reports recently have been heard in railroad circles that the roads were considering a return to the old fare.

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The Home Forum

Milk and Honey

IT IS a long cry from the windswept bogs of Connemara, where I had been staying, to the lush fertility of Jersey. By contrast, I found myself in a land flowing with milk and honey. Instead of somber mountains and blue-black lakes, here were great stretches of warmth, backed by a vast expanse of sky. Instead of round billowy clouds, heavy with rain, here was complete translucence with just a fleecy fringe flowing up from the horizon, spreading and melting softly into the blue. A land of richness and plenty, where the ground needs only to be scratched to yield its increase and cabbages grow to the height of six feet. Fields and fields of tomatoes, with heavy clusters of fruit, lay ripening in the sun. Their leaves, grayish-green, looked cool against the warm pink of the sandy paths and granite stones. Everywhere is this rich harmony of pink coloring—along the rocky shores, reflected from the stone walls, bathing the old manor houses and humbler farm dwellings, intensifying the red roofs and spreading to the chimney-pots. Even the cows fit into the picture. Perhaps they strike the most delightful note of all, with their smoky faces and biscuit hides, delicate and fine in texture as silk.

Across the pastures came the faint sound of the surf. Jersey is ringed with rocky bays. Bays of unequaled beauty, each one individual with every kind of setting and every kind of promontory—wooded, stark, beflowered, rising sheer or shelving gently to the beach below.

♦ ♦ ♦

IT WAS EARLY autumn and the gardens were still full of flowers, old-fashioned for the most part, with stiff rows of Jersey lilies, startling in their brilliance. Masses of hydrangeas seemed to flourish everywhere. All the roads might well be called laneways—they are so narrow and twisty, criss-crossing each other and forming unbelievable corners and hairpin bends. Never were so many roads in so small a place, nor so many cars whirling along them. The pedestrians manage as best they can, for there are no footpaths except in the towns.

Two streams of life flow side by side in Jersey, scarcely mingling. The one, leisured and placid, consists mostly of retired Britons. The other is made up of the Islanders, hard working, contented, happy. Into these two streams flows yet a third—the summer tourist element. This influx, hectic and overflowing, goes as it comes, scarcely fretting the surface of the deeper currents.

♦ ♦ ♦

IN SPITE OF the modern trend of latter years, Jersey bristles with old traditions. The King of England is still known here as the Earl of Normandy. Even in the busy heart of St. Helier itself, with its latest shops and travel agencies—"By Air—Anywhere" a well-known sign,—even here an old-world atmosphere persists. It lurks in the narrow streets, where driving a car is a complete art; it hovers in the air and permeates the daily life, for feudal laws are still in force. Each parish (Jersey is divided into twelve) as of old, has a Connétable as its head. Under him are the Centeniers, Vingteniers, Constables and Officers, all voluntary and honorary positions. The old cry of *"Haro, Haro, à mon aide, mon Prince. On me fait tort,"* may still be heard with its corresponding procedure of immediate legal redress for the victim involved. There are no poor, no out-of-works, no dole in this overflowing land.

I left the sunny skies with regret and wondered if they had anything to do with the happy temperament of the people or whether, perhaps, the people themselves had something to do with the sunny skies.

B. M.

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HALLWAY OF THE LADD HOMESTEAD, PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE: *A Painting by Walter Gay*

MR. WALTER GAY, a prominent figure in the art circles of Paris for many years, sailed from Boston for France more than half a century ago. That was in 1876 when he was only twenty years old and became the pupil of Bonnat. It is France, Mr. Gay used to say, that made him what he was and gave him all he had. He received one after another all the honors that France can bestow on a great man, and yet he never forgot the country of his birth. Honored during his life by all the great art societies of Europe and by all the great art galleries of the world, it was an added triumph that came to him in 1934 when he received his first notable formal recognition in America—election to membership in the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

It was in 1923 that he painted this picture on one of his rare visits to America. It is the entrance hall of a beautiful New England colonial mansion in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, belonging to a member of the artist's family. Here we find a reminder of his adopted country in the French wallpaper of the background. It is perhaps the love with which Mr. Gay painted this canvas that gives the impression of cheeriness and comfort.

Much of Mr. Walter Gay's art has been devoted to the magnificent libraries and salons of the old French castles which recall to us delightfully the history of France. He has discovered the way of giving animation to these interiors, suggesting the presence of all those who have lived in them.

Mr. Louis Gillet, the French art critic, says of Mr. Gay: "This gracious artist is no other than an enchanter," and adds that "for sixty years he has been pursuing this magical art of which he is the inventor and the charming poet . . . one of those poets whom one must read between the lines."

Little Boy at a Garden Party

AFTER luncheon I got into my brown velveteen riding suit and waited for Richardson to bring the horses up to the house. He always made going out for a ride seem an important event and looked very smart in his livery. He would have considered it a disgrace to have worn his stable clothes when taking me out, and I never saw him drive even a pony-cart without looking as though it was a carriage and pair. Like Sportsman he had perfect manners. When he had assisted me into the saddle, which was rather a long way up, my mother came out with a note in her hand which she wanted him to leave at Major Horrocks's house. . . .

It was the sweet of the year, and the countryside in its afternoon sunshine was like drowsy Elysium. . . . Trotting on for a couple of miles we came to Major Horrocks's low rambling house, which had creepers round its windows and gave one a feeling of friendliness. As we went in at the gate I observed he'd got several people there. The tea-table was out on the lawn, and the warm-hearted old Major hurried across to greet me. "Hallo, Fred Archer," he exclaimed in his throaty convivial voice. I had a jockey cap to match my suit, and as I knew that Archer had been a famous jockey, I felt pleased by the salutation. But I became shy and awkward when the others crowded round me, patting Sportsman's Roman nose and making jokes, which I didn't think funny, about his way of standing with his knees bent forward. Major Horrocks himself wasn't much of a rider, anyhow. Captain Ruxton had a story about how they'd once gone out hunting with the West Kent together. The Major had tumbled off at the first jump. . . . So when he went too far by saying that my mount looked a bit lonely without his cab I felt inclined to ask him if he'd been out with the West Kent lately. But he soon put things right by making me get off and go and have some fruit-salad out of a large bowl. And then his sister, who was . . . much older than he was, and wore a poke bonnet, led me away to the lily pond where I helped her to feed the goldfish with bread-crumbs. . . .

Major Horrocks had a lovely garden and grew all sorts of things which no one else had got. Pointing her stick at a flowering shrub, Miss Horrocks told me that it came from the Caucasus and had been introduced into England by one of the old gentlemen at the tea-table, a club friend of the Major's who had been all over the world finding plants for people's gardens. When she took me back to the table I sat gazing at him with discreet curiosity, wondering whether he travelled in the clothes he was wearing now. He was tall, and wore loose lavender-coloured trousers and patent-leather button boots. A little further up one came to what looked like a buff evening waistcoat. He had a rich red tie with a ring around it which contained a fossilized beetle, and his dark jacket had a brown velvet collar. When I ventured to look at his face, his pale blue eyes met mine with an amused expression in them. "Sizing me up, eh? Well, and what do you think of it all, my boy?" he inquired, fanning himself with a wide-brimmed grey hat which had I Zingari colours round it, though I didn't know what the ribbon was then. I could only smile shyly; but I was thinking that his crisp whitey-gold beard went very well with his rig-out, and that his voice was more like being read aloud to than talking. I now add that he had the look of an eccentrically distinguished connoisseur—the sort of elderly gentleman who is incomplete without an intaglio ring.

By now I had begun to need relaxation from behaving with decorum, so I wasn't sorry to rejoin Richardson and feel natural again. As soon as we were out of the gate I told him about the old codger who'd been to the Caucasus. I couldn't say for certain where it was but I intended to find out on one of Moonie's maps.—From "The Old Century," by SIEGFRIED SASSOON. (New York: Viking.)

Message From the South

I KNOW I have been the shiftless one—
Running after the winter sun,
Leaving lightly as if I cared
Not a bit how the garden fared.
But sometimes here I dream of the weeds—
Did you think to gather the poppy seeds?
Did you pinch the extra buds that come,
Lavishly, on the chrysanthemums?
Have you cared for the new rose by the wall,
Transplanted the iris, great and small?
Are the peonies cut and pine boughs laid
Over their roots? Are shelters made
So that the snow will not pack down
Onto a single foxglove crown?
Have you bedded them all up, tight and warm,
Against the months of winter storm?

For never think that my heart forgets
A single one of the violets,
A single tulip or plump primrose:
I know where every snowdrop grows
And which will probably bloom the first,
And how it will be when the lilacs burst
Into fragrance—oh, never dream
I am as careless as I seem.

ELIZABETH WILDER

The Father of Pictures

OUR talk turned at once to pictures. The artist told us that the summer before he had, for two weeks, waited on the shore of a bay every night before he was able to photograph a certain aspect of the strange twilit hills of Juno.

"I try to catch and hold for others some of the beautiful, ever-changing spirit of Alaska," he explained. "Particularly do I want to give back to those who write books an equivalent of the pleasure they give to me. . . .

With a quick movement he uncovered the picture on the easel.

The vigorous beauty of it made me catch my breath. It was a bit of Alaskan coast at once simple and grand. To the right Mount Edgecumbe rose dim and pearl-tinted in the early sun. Miles of ocean silvered into whitecaps under a crisp breeze. Against a rocky headland a comber broke into emerald laced with spindrift. "It's morning! Morning on the sea!" the picture called. Looking at it, I felt myself on the lifting deck of a ship, the wind in my face, my lungs filled with the freshness of a newborn day. I was an adventurer, and the whole Pacific Ocean invited my racing keel, my widespread sails!

The voice of the Father of Pictures broke through the magic of the marine: "Perhaps you don't care for the morning," he was saying quietly. "Some people don't. Some are at their best at other hours of the day. I know it is that way with birds—there are those that sing best in the morning, while others pipe their sweetest during the evening hours in the woods. So I shall show you a September afternoon."

He replaced the picture on the easel with another, carefully covered. "You know," he resumed, "in Alaska we don't have the changing foliage, the flaming colored leaves that mark fall in the States. Our autumn colors come in the atmosphere, the sky. This will give you my meaning—"

The cloth dropped. Before us lay an arm of Silver Bay drowsing in the faint promising hues that forerun the sunset. Haze on the far mountain forests gave them the texture of velvet. Above timber-line the peaks, with their lingering patches of snow, had taken on the vague, questioning amethyst of September days, a color so tender, so ethereal, that it turned the rugged range into a line of wistful hills which lay against the sky waiting—not eagerly, but dreamily. . . . And all the tints of land and sky had come down to dwell in the water.

The picture gave me a sense of pause, of serenity. I was resting in the hazy, hushing spell of Alaskan September, the late afternoon of the year. My log cabin was snug and mosschinked against the coming cold; my shed stacked with yellow wood; my cache overflowing with supplies. In the knowledge of a season's work well done, I could now launch my canoe and drift a while on those tranquil Indian-summer waters.

The Father of Pictures showed us other water-colors, always prefacing his lifting of the cloth by a sentence or two conveying a thought so beautiful that it lingered in memory like the aftertone of a bell. I felt that he was voicing some of the things that had come to him during his years of quiet thinking in the woods and on the sea.—From "Sitka, Portal to Romance," by BARRETT WILLOUGHBY. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin).

Religion and Character

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHO has not, in a troubled moment, cried as did David (Psalms 51:10), "Create in me a clean heart, O God; and renew a right spirit within me"! It is encouraging to note the use of the word "renew," implying the temporary nature of evil and the eternal fact of righteousness.

Perhaps many, deep within their hearts, have known satisfying moments of communion with God, which they would recapture and retain. Such as these welcome the advent of Christian Science, for the reward of investigating this practical religion lies in the continuous unfolding of that "right spirit" which is inherent in every child of God. Only from a human standpoint do we need to find God and be reformed, for true character, uprightness, integrity, forever belong to spiritual man.

Gaining a right concept of God is essential, for enlightened, spiritual views of the Supreme Being are responsible for the improved concept and practice of religion. Speaking of this in one of her sermons, Mary Baker Eddy writes (The People's Idea of God, pp. 2, 3): "Proportionately as the people's belief of God, in every age, has been dematerialized and unfinited has their Deity become good; no longer a personal tyrant or a molten image, but the divine Life, Truth, and Love,—Life without beginning or ending, Truth without a lapse or error, and Love universal, infinite, eternal." Then she adds, "This more perfect idea, held constantly before the people's mind, must have a benign and elevating influence upon the character of nations as well as individuals, and will lift man ultimately to the understanding that our ideals form our characters, that as a man 'thinketh in his heart, so is he.'"

A modern writer has asked, "What is your religion doing to your character?" Christian Scientists gratefully acknowledge that their religion is working satisfactory changes in individual character, because it has "dematerialized and unfinited" their belief of Deity. Belief in God as "a personal tyrant or a molten image," to be feared or idolized, is giving place to the true concept of God as divine Principle, Life, Truth, Love, governing its creation with intelligence, order, certainty. The loving Father-Mother God continually blesses all His children with loving-kindness. The Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, holds "this more perfect idea" of Deity constantly before the student, enabling him to look toward the imperishable things of Spirit and to experience spiritual reality.

Students of Christian Science try to live as becomes true worshipers of God. The mission of this Science includes the control and correction of human thought, to the end that sin and material beliefs may be rejected, denied, destroyed. Thus this religion is a true character builder. It teaches spiritual transformation, for the so-called human mind must yield to the harmonious government of the one Mind, even God. Many wonderful healings of disease, as well as the uncovering and complete dissolution of undesirable traits and habits, have been brought about through reading this textbook. Courtesy, honesty, and love, expressed in small details, tend to broaden and sweeten life.

At the pool of Bethesda, Jesus healed the man who had been infirm for thirty-eight years. Some ritualistic Jews reminded the man of a law against carrying his bed on the Sabbath, and he assured them he had been healed by one who had commanded him to do this, but by whom he did not know. Later, Jesus said to him (John 5:14), "Behold, thou art made whole: sin no more, lest a worse thing come unto thee." At another time, Jesus admonished the adulterous woman (John 8:11), "Go, and sin no more." He did not condemn these two, but healed them. Obedience to his commands could but lead them to express more nobility of character.

The subject of mathematics in school curriculums is considered salutary and good mental discipline. Mathematical problems can be solved only as one correctly applies the rules set forth. Wise parents encourage children to patient industry, looking toward the goal of fruitful, useful living.

Let us consider our daily problems in the light of homework to which intelligent understanding of the law of Love may be applied—always with certainty of a right solution. It is comforting to recall that Daniel was not cast into the lions' den because of any sin he had committed, but because of his fearless worship of the one God. Daniel feared no predicament. His experience in the lions' den was, to him, but an opportunity to prove the all-pervading presence of good. Tranquil acknowledgment of this made his night spent in the lions' den a strengthening experience. Awareness of infinite Love frees from envy and hate.

Well-doing demonstrates Truth and elevates individuals and nations. Christian Scientists accept this great trust because of the spiritual nature of their religion, and the deep insight they gain therefrom into endless Life, sinless Truth, universal, impartial Love. What a joy to attain the spiritual consciousness which knows man to be free born, the offspring of Spirit! Individual character is uplifted through accepting this truth. Right ideals include adherence to the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount. The upright man, guided by Mind, is demonstrating his true character day by day, and thus reforms, refines, and blesses his surroundings.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Religion und Charakter

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WER hat nicht schon wie David in einem kummervollen Augenblick ausgerufen (Ps. 51, 12): „Schaffe in mir, Gott, ein reines Herz und gib mir einen neuen, gewissen Geist". Es ist ermutigend zu beachten, wie das Wort „neu" hier gebraucht ist, indem es auf die Flüchtigkeit des Bösen und auf die ewige Tatsache der Gerechtigkeit hinweist.

Vielleicht viele haben schon im Herzen befriedigende Augenblicke der Gemeinschaft mit Gott erlebt, die sie wieder erleben und sich erhalten möchten. Diese heißen die Christliche Wissenschaft willkommen; denn der Lohn des Erforschens dieser praktischen Religion liegt in dem beständigen Entfalten jenes „gewissen Geistes", der jedem Kinde Gottes innewohnt. Nur vom menschlichen Standpunkt aus brauchen wir Gott zu suchen und umgewandelt zu werden; denn wahrer Charakter, Aufrichtigkeit, Redlichkeit gehören immerdar dem geistigen Menschen.

Einen rechten Begriff von Gott erlangen, ist äußerst wichtig; denn ohne erleuchtete geistige Anschauungen vom höchsten Wesen ist der bessere Begriff und die bessere Anwendung der Religion nicht denkbar. Hierüber schreibt Mary Baker Eddy in einer ihrer Predigten (The People's Idea of God, S. 2, 3): „In dem Verhältnis, wie der Menschen Glaube an Gott in jedem Zeitalter weniger materiell und weniger endlich geworden ist, ist ihre Gottheit gut geworden, so daß diese nicht mehr ein persönlicher Gewaltherrscher oder ein gegossenes Bild war, sondern das göttliche Leben, die göttliche Wahrheit und die göttliche Liebe—das Leben ohne Anfang und Ende, die Wahrheit ohne Abweichung oder Irrtum, und die allumfassende, unendliche, ewige Liebe". Dann fügt sie hinzu: „Diese den Menschen beständig vor Augen gehaltene vollkommenere Idee muß nicht nur auf den Charakter einzelner Menschen sondern auch auf den der Völker einen wohltuenden und erhebenden Einfluß ausüben und wird schließlich den Menschen zu dem Verständnis erheben, daß unsere Ideale unsern Charakter gestalten, so daß ein Mensch so ist, wie er in seinem Herzen denkt'" (engl. Bibel).

Ein neuzeitlicher Schriftsteller hat gefragt: „Was tut eure Religion für euren Charakter?" Die Christlichen Wissenschafter anerkennen dankbar, daß ihre Religion den Charakter des einzelnen befriedigend ändert, weil sie ihren Glauben an die Gottheit „weniger materiell und weniger endlich gemacht" hat. Der Glaube an Gott als „einen persönlichen Gewaltherrscher oder ein gegossenes Bild", die zu fürchten oder zu vergöttern sind, weicht dem wahren Begriff von Gott als dem göttlichen Prinzip, dem Leben, der Wahrheit, der Liebe, die ihre Schöpfung mit Intelligenz, Ordnung, Gewißheit regieren. Der liebende Vater-Mutter-Gott segnet beständig alle Seine Kinder mit liebevoller Freundlichkeit. Das christlich-wissenschaftliche Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mrs. Eddy hält uns „diese vollkommenere Idee" der Gottheit beständig vor Augen und befähigt uns, den Blick auf die unvergänglichen Dinge des Geistes zu richten und die geistige Wirklichkeit zu erleben.

Die Christlichen Wissenschafter sind bestrebt zu leben, wie es wahren Anbetern Gottes geziemt. Die Mission dieser Wissenschaft schließt die Beherrschung und die Besserung des menschlichen Denkens in sich, damit Sünde und materielle Annahmen zurückgewiesen, verneint und zerstört werden. So ist diese Religion ein wahrer Charakterbildner. Sie lehrt geistige Umwandlung; denn das sogenannte menschliche Gemüt muß der harmonischen Regierung des einen Gemüts, Gottes, weichen. Nicht nur viele unerwünschte Charakterzüge und Gewohnheiten sind durch das Lesen dieses Lehrbuchs aufgedeckt und vollständig aufgelöst sondern auch viele wunderbare Heilungen von Krankheit bewirkt worden. Höflichkeit, Ehrlichkeit und Liebe im Kleinen erweitern und verschönern das Leben.

Am Teiche Bethesda heilte Jesus den Mann, der 38 Jahre lang krank gewesen war. Einige ritualistische Juden erinnerten den Mann daran, daß das Gesetz verbiete, sein Bett am Sabbat zu tragen; aber er versicherte ihnen, daß er von einem ihm Unbekannten geheilt worden sei, der ihn geheißen habe, es zu tun. Später sagte Jesus zu ihm (Joh. 5, 14): „Siehe zu, du bist gesund geworden; sündige hinfort nicht mehr, daß dir nicht etwas Ärgeres widerfahre". Ein andermal ermahnte Jesus die Ehebrecherin (Joh. 8, 11): „Gehe hin und sündige hinfort nicht mehr". Er verdammte diese beiden nicht, sondern heilte sie. Das Halten seiner Gebote konnte sie nur dazu führen, einen edleren Charakter auszudrücken.

Das Rechnen als Schulfach gilt als heilsame und gute mentale Disziplin. Rechenaufgaben können nur gelöst werden, wenn man die feststehenden Regeln richtig anwendet. Weise Eltern, die das Ziel eines erfolgreichen, nützlichen Lebens vor Augen haben, ermutigen ihre Kinder zu geduldigem Fleiß.

Laßt uns unsere täglichen Probleme als Hausaufgaben ansehen, auf die das intelligente Verständnis des Gesetzes der Liebe—immer mit der Gewißheit einer richtigen Lösung—anzuwenden ist. Es ist ermutigend, daran zu denken, daß Daniel nicht wegen einer begangenen Sünde in die Löwengrube geworfen wurde, sondern wegen seines furchtlosen Anbetens des einen Gottes. Daniel fürchtete keine schlimme Lage. Seine Erfahrung in der Löwengrube war für ihn nur eine Gelegenheit, die alles durchdringende Gegenwart des Guten zu beweisen. Ruhige Anerkennung dieser Tatsache machte seine in der Löwengrube zugebrachte Nacht zu einer stärkenden Erfahrung. Die Erkenntnis der unendlichen Liebe befreit uns von Neid und Haß.

Gutestun beweist die Wahrheit und hebt Menschen und Völker höher. Die Christlichen Wissenschafter nehmen dieses ihnen anvertraute große Gut an, weil ihre Religion geistiger Art ist, und weil sie dadurch einen tiefen Einblick in das endlose Leben, die sündlose Wahrheit, die allumfassende, unparteiische Liebe gewinnen. Was für eine Freude es doch ist, das geistige Bewußtsein zu erlangen, das weiß, daß der Mensch als der Sprößling des Geistes frei geboren ist! Der Charakter des einzelnen wird durch das Annehmen dieser Wahrheit höher gehoben. Rechte Ideale schließen das Halten der Zehn Gebote und der Bergpredigt in sich. Der aufrichtige Mensch, vom Gemüt geführt, beweist Tag für Tag seinen wahren Charakter und bessert, veredelt und segnet so seine Umgebung.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Bright Sequel

Now the old year auspiciously is gone,
Let us look forward! So it was we made
Another story that was good to con,
Not of these woods whose colors always fade,
Nor of the saffron light which sunset leaves
Low in the west, but meanings never scanned
In rusty sumac and the gathered sheaves—
That book falls unregretted from the hand!

This January starts a jollier tale
Of open fires and early lamps and things
That go beyond a season's chronicings.
Little of reminiscence will avail
In such a mood, when we can skip ahead
To the bright sequel waiting to be read!

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1939 ☆ R

Flood Control Amendment's Repeal Urged

Plumley and Rankin in debate on state rights; latter says 'power trust' aimed at in measure.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—Increased federal initiative in flood control, authorized by the last Congress, was aimed at the "power trust," Representative John E. Rankin (D) of Mississippi told the House yesterday when the subject of Vermont's rebellion against Federal intrusion was brought up by Representative Charles A. Plumley (R) of the Green Mountain State.

Representative Plumley suggested that "the obvious and best solution of the controversy lies in repeal of the offending amendment and a return to the policies outlined under the Flood Control Act of 1936." He described the New Deal record on New England flood control as "a disgraceful page" in history.

"For two years the New England Governors under the then existing law sought the approval of compacts which would have laid the foundation for an excellent flood-control system through Federal-State co-operation. The Administration, determined to capture the waterways of the nation, blocked the compacts, and finally pushed the Barkley Act through the Senate at 2 a. m. on a hot June night."

"In August the President announced that there were no funds available for flood control during the current fiscal year. However, the New England floods and hurricane changed the picture. Suddenly the President found $11,000,000 for flood control which had not been available two months before. The New England Governors remember the gesture as a typical jack-in-the-box to capture the New Deal for New England. The people of New England, however, are a 'wiser and tougher people' and swept Senator Brown and Representative Kopplemann and other anti-compact representatives out of office."

Representative Rankin revealed that the controverted section of the Barkley Act, giving the Federal government 100 per cent control over flood construction, was prepared in his office specifically for the purpose of heading off private development of waterpower at the flood control dams. "I got it approved and sent to the Senate in order that we might proceed to develop the waterpower in New England, not only to control floods and promote navigation, but that we might use it for the people of New England for all time to come to generate hydroelectric power," said Mr. Rankin. Private power companies in New England alone are now overcharging the people more than $100,000,000 a year, he held.

"We are not going to change this law," he added. These provisions are permanent.

"The main influence behind this movement, in my opinion, is the power trust in New England."

Representative Plumley said Gov. George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont, "is not hostile to the Federal Government's power program nor does he oppose flood control. This issue as Governor Aiken sees it, he explained, "is simply and solely the insistence of the Federal Government that it can take from us what it chooses, without any regard at all for our wishes or our rights."

Walsh Plans Measure To Revoke Land Takings

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts said today the Government's proposal to develop power at New England flood-control dams raised "the basic question of whether power was incidental to flood control or a major purpose behind it."

In other sections of the Nation, he said, he understood that where power was a major factor in navigation or flood control projects, Congress had enacted special legislation permitting its development. He cited the Tennessee Valley Authority Act as an example.

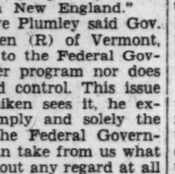
Senator Walsh, who voted against the 1938 flood control act on the grounds it violated states' rights, said he was willing to introduce modifications to the act revoking the Government's authority to take lands for flood control without consent of the States.

He disclosed he had conferred with army engineers, officials of the Federal Power Commission and experts on constitutional law in preparation for drafting such a measure.

Echoes of State rights debate: Page 11.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly colder with lowest temperature near or slightly under 20 degrees tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness, probably with light snow toward night; not so cold Wednesday; moderate northerly winds, shifting to east or southeast Wednesday.

Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine: Generally fair today and tomorrow, colder tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair today and tonight; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast-Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds and generally fair today.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	29	27	Minneapolis	14	10
Bermuda	60	60	New Orleans	54	44
Chicago	28	26	New York	30	30
Denver	6	6	Norfolk	36	34
Helena	30	28	Philadelphia	34	32
Kansas City	30	30	St. Louis	30	32
Los Angeles	52	50	S. Francisco	46	46
Miami	46	46	Washington	32	32

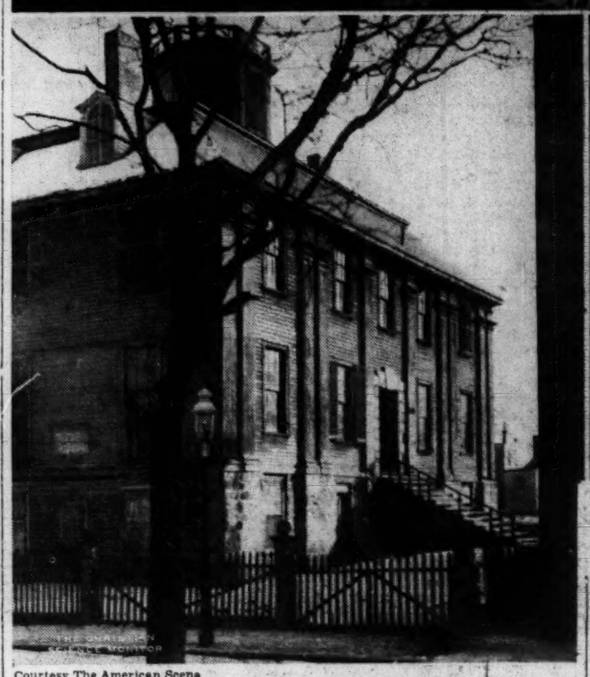
A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 17.
B—Minimum, Jan. 16.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 9:28 p. m.; height 8.2 feet.
Wednesday, 9:42 a. m.; height 9.4 feet.

Light all vehicles by 5:07 p. m.

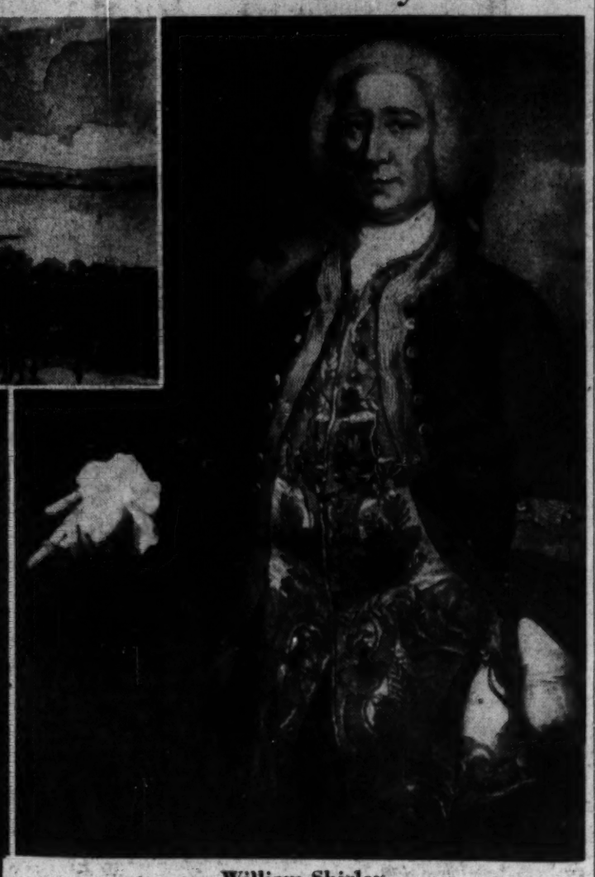
Back to Days of Boston's Colonial History



Courtesy The American Scene

The Shirley Mansion in Roxbury

The top is from sketch made by Lieutenant Pirrie of British Army in 1770 and below the mansion as it appears today.



William Shirley

Governor of the Province of Massachusetts during the period from 1741 to 1756.

Hull Supports Harvard Drive For Latin-American Students

The Week at Harvard

Cordell Hull, U. S. Secretary of State, recently returned from the Lima Conference, has placed the active support of the State Department in Washington behind the campaign, begun last month by a group of Harvard undergraduates, to bring Latin-American scholars to the University, according to a statement by Ralph H. Cutler, Jr., '40, chairman of the committee.

"A great idea" was the comment of the Secretary of State when asked for his support of the drive to raise scholarship funds for 12 or 15 students from other American countries. Assuring the Harvard group that "it will be a success," Secretary Hull complimented the students on their "initiative" and told them that they would "have the full co-operation of the State Department."

After allowing time for the Harvard Student Refugee Committee to round out its program, the committee of nine undergraduates said today that they would formally begin their fund campaign early next month. In making public their aims, they said:

"Aware that the opportunity has now come for America to make a successful effort towards promoting peace and solidarity among the American nations, the Harvard Committee for Latin-American scholarships has been formed to encourage this effort on academic lines.

"We believe that the exchange of students between the United States and Latin-American countries is not only fundamental in cementing the bonds of friendship between these nations but also a vital necessity in view of increased propaganda and trade competition from European dictatorships."

Meanwhile, Harvard's other prominent help-foreign-students movement, the Student Refugee Committee, which was organized last month to provide scholarships for exiled German Jews, made known through its chairman, Robert E. Lane '39, that the $10,000 subscription ogal had been completely attained.

Since it has successfully raised its $10,000, according to the terms of an agreement with the University, Harvard will now provide an additional $10,000 to help pay the tuition and other charges of refugee students when they come to Cambridge.

A few refugees, already in America, may come to Harvard for the second term beginning this February, but the majority will not enter until next September. The Refugee Committee, meanwhile, will continue its campaign to raise funds for the students in their subsequent years here.

♦ ♦ ♦

Gifts to Library

Gifts of over 57,000 books and a total of over $24,000 for book purposes were received last year by the Harvard University Library, Keyes D. Metcalf, director, announced in his annual report.

Dr. Metcalf reported that the entire library, including the main Harvard College collection in Widener Memorial Library, and its 80 affiliated departmental and graduate school subsidiary libraries, now numbers almost 4,000,000 volumes and pamphlets. Accessions by gift, purchase, and exchange during the past year totaled about 80,000 books.

Largest of the donations was a $10,000 grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the first of three annual grants of this amount for co-ordinating the libraries of the University.

Prominent among the other donations from alumni of the college was a sum for the completion of the Hebrew Collection, by Lucius Littauer '78, of New York City, who last year also gave Harvard its new Graduate School of Public Administration.

♦ ♦ ♦

Student in Politics

Almost every college student sooner or later manifests a great interest in politics, and in a few, like Paul Kerins '41, zeal for public service is a passoniate ideal.

Paul is launching what he terms a "bitter campaign with the gloves off" for a seat on the Brookline School Committee.

Demanding that the School Committee explain why so many students take five years to finish high school in Brookline, and why the per capita cost is so high, the youthful crusader declared: "They must justify their stand, or confess ignorance of what's been going on."

A Government concentrator who is too much occupied with mid-year examinations to start his campaigning until next month, Paul is nevertheless a realist in matters political.

"As a matter of fact," he admitted, "I expect either to be completely ignored or subjected to a bitter personal attack."

Weather Outlook Promises Snow

Heading this way from Oklahoma, according to the Weather Bureau, is a storm of considerable intensity—which may bring SNOW! The Weather Man makes no guarantee of that, considering the present temper of skiers and other winter sports enthusiasts, but he expressed the opinion that what is rain in the Southwest may turn to snow in the lower temperatures in this section.

The forecast for Boston is for fair and slightly colder tonight; lowest temperatures near 20 degrees; Wednesday, increasing cloudiness, probably with light sonw toward night, and not so cold Wednesday night; moderate northerly winds, shifting to east or southeast.

Steps Taken for Restoration Of Old Governor Shirley House

Surrounded by closely spaced tenement houses in the Roxbury district of Boston, on an elevation known two centuries ago as Mount Pleasant, stands the former home of William Shirley, Royal Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony from 1741 to 1756. Long ago its elegance was lost, as the vicissitudes of nearly two centuries brought alterations inside and out. Weathered and gray and paintless now, only some basement rooms are occupied by a caretaker.

Still, so much remains of the original that Shirley-Eustis House Association, which now owns it, hopes enough public and private interest may be aroused to restore and preserve it.

This former country home of the representative of George II is on Shirley Street which runs between Dudley Street and Massachusetts Avenue.

Old Water Color

What the countryside was in Shirley's time, is suggested by a picture reproduced from a water color done by a British Colonel in 1770.

It was four years after William Shirley reached Massachusetts as Governor, that he bought the land for this estate, and it is assumed that the house was begun the same year—1745.

The style of Shirley Place, as the estate was named, was quite unlike the homes of Boston's wealthy merchants, though no more costly, and suggests contemporary French, rather than English, practice. It was approached by a drive of 200 yards from present Dudley Street. Large as the building appears in pictures, there were but three bedrooms, aside from those for servants on the ground floor.

Great Salon

Almost a third of two stories were taken by a great salon, said to be the only one of this height among American colonial residences, and at one end was a musicians' gallery.

At the rear, a broad flight of steps led down to gardens on the eastern side, and there most guests might have found their way sometime during all soirees, in seasons of mild days.

Although a barrister and of high social standing in England, William Shirley held no public office before his appointment as Governor, yet he proved wise in financial matters and conciliatory in questions arising between Colony and Government. The armed conflict between England and France extended to America, and Shirley earned high honors by leading Colonial troops to the capture of Louisburg, on Cape Breton Island.

Title to Shirley Place and its great acreage was transferred to his son-in-law, Judge Hutchinson. Vigorous Tory, in the Revolution, all the Judge's property was confiscated by the Colonists, and the house put to military uses during the siege of Boston. After having several successive owners, it was bought by William Eustis, Governor of Massachusetts 1820-1824.

Since the late 1860's it has been declining steadily, until bought in 1913 by the Association already mentioned. The house has deteriorated no further since then, nor has material renovation been started. There has been, and still is, prospect that some older organization may take it over to restore where it stands, or to move to another and in some ways more suitable site.

If this does not happen before spring, the Association will start work by restoration of one of the smaller rooms, which was not changed by the alterations made during the Eustis ownership.

C. G. B.

Murray to Head Boston Council

George A. Murray of South Boston, member of the City Council for the past three years, was elected President of the Council on the 11th ballot at the regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon in Faneuil Hall. He will hold that office the remainder of the year.

Up to yesterday the Council had balloted seven times and each time had been deadlocked with Councilors James E. Agnew of Brighton and William J. Galvin of Charlestown receiving nine votes each. Twelve votes, a majority of the council membership, is necessary for election as President.

Councilor Agnew, appointed State Director of Fish and Game by former Gov. Charles F. Hurley late in December, announced his withdrawal and threw his support to Councilor Murray. On the first three ballots cast yesterday Mr. Murray and Mr. Galvin were deadlocked. A shift in the Galvin forces, coupled with support of the four Republican members of the Council in behalf of Mr. Murray, broke the tie.

On the 11th ballot Mr. Murray was declared elected.

Classes Again Call League Of Women Voters

Foreign Affairs School opens at Radcliffe—Controversial topics discussed by experts.

Back to the classroom today went the members of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters. Every year they spend three days at their Foreign Affairs School of Politics, usually held at Radcliffe College. More than 200 gathered for the opening session at Agassiz House.

Introduced by the Chairman, Mrs. Donald Born, who is President of the Cambridge League, the first speaker on this afternoon's program, Dr. Carl Joachim Friedrich, Professor of Government at Harvard University, discussed "America among the Dictators." He was followed by Dr. Clarence H. Haring, Robert Woods Bliss Professor of Latin American History and Economics, at Harvard, whose subject was "The Fascist Menace in South America."

Mexico's Policies

Dr. Haring will be chairman this evening, when the policies of the present Mexican Government will be the topic of an address by John I. B. McCulloch, Editor of the Quarterly Journal of Inter-American Relations, Roscoe B. Gathier, a member of the Bar of the City of New York and of the Academia Mexicana de Legislacion y Jurisprudencia, will talk on American property interests in Mexico.

The 1939 School has undertaken to provide information about the European situation since Munich, with an interpretation of the trends in political and economic ideologies in other parts of the world. Today, tomorrow, and Thursday the affairs of the Americas, new orientations in both Europe and Asia, and the United States foreign policy, will be thrashed out by experts in the various fields concerned. In addition to the regular sessions of the School, open to all registrants, there will be luncheon conferences for delegates tomorrow and Thursday.

The first such School of Politics in Massachusetts was conducted under the direction of Mrs. True Worthy White, always an active member of the arrangements committee, in 1919. Dr. Mary Woolley was chairman. From that time until 1922 various halls in Copley Square were rented for the occasion. For the past 17 years, however, the School has been held at Radcliffe College. The suffrage group responsible for the original School, which was instrumental in enlightening both men and women on the political problems of the day, developed, after the enfranchisement of women, into the State League of Women Voters.

Dissolution of Versailles

The organization is nonpartisan in character. Its purpose is educational. Each year its foreign affairs school speakers, who are recognized authorities, have been chosen on both sides of controversial issues, in order that the audience might have the complete argument before drawing their own conclusions.

Dissolution of the Versailles system will be discussed at tomorrow morning's session, by Pierre de Lanux, Executive Director of the French Information Center, Paris. Dr. Hans Kohn, who is Professor of Modern European History at Smith College, will follow him with an address on the reconstitution of the Austro-Hungarian area under the domination of Germany. The afternoon meeting tomorrow will be addressed by Sir Arthur Willert of the British Foreign Office, on the topic, "The New Roles of England and France," and by Dr. Rupert Emerson, Associate Professor of Government, at Harvard University, on "New Spheres of Influence in the Mediterranean."

Campers of New England To Hold Two-Day Meeting

The eighteenth annual meeting of the New England section of the American Camping Association will be held at the Hotel Statler, Friday and Saturday, when members will hear an address on "The Government's Contribution to Camping" by John Porter, Jr., member of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. He will speak Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The Saturday afternoon session will include conversations with well-known camp leaders.

Women Leaders

© Bachrach

Mrs. Edwin J. Cohn

(top) is chairman of the School of Affairs at Radcliffe College, which is being sponsored by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, of which

Mrs. Merle Fainsod

(below) is the President

More Than 55,000 Bay State Youths Aided by the NYA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UPTON, Mass., Jan. 17—More than 55,000 Massachusetts young people have been aided by the National Youth Administration since 1935 in gaining an education and preparing themselves for jobs, Edward L. Casey, State Director of the NYA, announced yesterday at the organization's State Supervisors' Meeting, held at its Resident Training Center here. Of these 55,000 there were 30,000 who benefited by student aid. The rest engaged in work projects.

"Of all those young men and women who have left work projects," Mr. Casey reported, "over 43 per cent have secured jobs in private industry. . . . We are helping youth to get experience so that they may confront their future employers with a work record."

About 200 Attend

This meeting was the first statewide supervisors' conference held by the NYA in Massachusetts this year. About 200 attended, representing nearly every city and town in the Commonwealth. The subjects discussed included administrative procedure and project operation, new policy trends of the NYA with regard to resident training centers and related project training, and examination of the testing guidance and placement program.

In a statement on the co-operation between the NYA and the Civil Aeronautics Authority for the training of air pilots in educational centers, Mr. Casey pointed out that the initial phase of this project is on a comparatively small scale and is being carried out as an experiment in only a dozen colleges. Not more than 300 college students in the whole country will be able to take this aviation training during the second semester of the present school year.

Much newspaper publicity, he said, has raised the hopes of thousands of young men who are eager to seize the opportunity to obtain training of this sort, and it is becoming necessary to disappoint hundreds of inquirers.

Civilian Airmen

Although $100,000 of NYA funds is being used for the project, it is being administered entirely by the Civil Aeronautics Authority, Mr. Casey explained. The function of the authority, in this connection, he pointed out, is to build up a reservoir of civilian airmen which can be drawn upon, in case of need, by the armed forces of the nation to supplement the men regularly trained within their own organizations.

If this experimental project proves successful it is expected that the plan will be applied in the next college year in several hundred colleges and universities all over the nation.

The institutions co-operating in the small scale test have been selected because of pioneering work already done by them in aviation training. In this area the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has been chosen.

Ground instruction and 50 hours dual instruction and solo flying will be given to the 300 students involved in the experimental project. This is held to be sufficient to qualify candidates for the pilot's certificate issued by the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

Saltonstall Seeks Fund To Pursue Purge

Legislature is asked to authorize expenditure of $11,000 for works and welfare investigations.

Additional weapons to force reorganization of state departments were sought today by Governor Saltonstall as he requested the Legislature to finance a thorough investigation of the State Department of Public Works and the State Department of Public Welfare.

Ready to send special investigators into the departments with orders to make recommendations to increase efficiency, the Governor today asked the Legislature to authorize the expediture of $11,000 to complete the work.

Immediately upon the revelation of the new drive, the Democratic minority leaders charged it was an attempt to oust William F. Callahan, oft-criticized State Commissioner of Public Works, and Walter V. McCarthy, State Commissioner of Public Welfare.

Into the State Department of Public Works are to go Charles P. Howard, former Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance; Henry L. Shattuck of the Boston City Council, and John L. Hurley, former Assistant Attorney General, all Republicans.

Complete Inquiry

Into the Public Welfare Department Prof. William Haber of the University of Michigan is scheduled to go to complete an investigation he started under the Special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures.

Mr. Howard and Mr. Shattuck are recognized experts on municipal and state government, while Professor Haber is a nationally known authority on public welfare problems.

The Governor asked for $10,000 to conduct the Public Works Department survey, while $1,000 would be paid to Professor Haber to complete the Public Welfare study. The $10,000 for the Public Works survey would go to accountants and engineers.

The new gubernatorial move increased to six the state agencies actually under fire from the new Governor. Today James G. Reardon, State Commissioner of Education, is defending himself at ouster proceedings based on his alleged official failure in connection with hurricane and flood expenditures. The State Unemployment Compensation Commission and the State Civil Service Commission are subjects of reorganization plans now before the Legislature. A short while ago the Governor forced George G. Moyse and Thomas R. Foley to resign from the State Racing Commission. Other reorganizations are also pending.

Investigation in 1937

Observers, discussing the proposals of Governor Saltonstall, recalled that the Special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures made an investigation of the State Department of Public Works, the results of which were never made public. However, it is understood the records of that investigation are available to the proposed investigating committee if their use is desired.

Democratic opposition to reorganization attempts was crystallized at a caucus yesterday where an eight-man committee was appointed to "study the situation, decide on a policy of action and determine whether to defend incumbent office holders from the purge as a whole on in individual instances."

Representative Albert E. Morris of Everett, Democratic Floor Leader in the House, stated "We want to know whether these bills to reorganize state departments are a Republican purge and job-grab or a sincere effort to improve efficiency."

Regarding the Public Welfare Department the Governor told the Legislature:

"In recent years, particularly in the last two, there have been many changes in methods concerning the administration of public welfare. The operation of state departments of public welfare have had to be altered to meet the requirements of the Federal Government. The latter has rendered much financial assistance."

Ready to Resume

The Governor then stated that Professor Haber is ready to resume his survey of the Department and stated that if the Professor considers changes in the welfare law necessary he will recommend them to the Legislature.

On the Public Works Department, the Governor said:

"Much of what I have just said applies to the Department of Public Works. I know of no department in our State government that has had a greater increased amount of work in the past few years, than has this department. At the present time its bookkeeping, engineering and administrative methods may be of the most modern and up to date. I want to know. This department has the spending of more of the State funds and has more assistance given to it by the Federal Government than has any other of our State Departments. I want to be convinced that its work is done efficiently and at the lowest possible cost to the taxpayers."

Governor Saltonstall stated that if the proposed committee makes legislative recommendations they will be submitted immediately.

The Governor concluded his message with the statement:

"In the interests of efficient state government and in the interests of conducting our functions of government at the lowest possible cost to our taxpayers in these difficult times, I make these recommendations to you."

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Page 10

Theaters

Shubert—
"Stars in Your Eyes," starring Ethel Merman, Jimmy Durante, Tamara Toumanova and Richard Carlson. Presented by Dwight Deere Wiman. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturdays 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
Bette Davis and Errol Flynn in "The Sisters." 3:30, 6:30, 9:35. Also "In Society." 2, 5, 8:05.

Coolidge Corner—
"Road Demon," starring Henry Armetta. 2:09, 5:14, 8:16. Also "The Young in Heart," starring Roland Young, Billie Burke, Janet Gaynor, and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

Exeter—
Janet Gaynor and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., in "Young in Heart." 3:30, 6:15, 9:10. Also "Sharpshooters," with Brian Donlevy and Lynn Bari. 2, 4:50, 7:45.

Fenway and Paramount—
Bing Crosby in "Paris Honeymoon." Fenway: 1:10, 4:05, 7, 10. Paramount: 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:50, 9:35. Also "Storm Over Bengal," featuring Patric Knowles and Rochelle Hudson. Fenway: 2:45, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 9:25 a. m., 12:10, 2:55, 5:40, 8:25.

Fine Arts—
"Grand Illusion," starring Dita Parlo and Jean Gabin. 1, 3, 5:05, 7:15, 9:25. Also "Vistas of Spain." 2:40, 4:45, 6:50, 9.

Normandie—
Clark Gable and Myrna Loy in "Too Hot to Handle." Also Deanna Durbin in "That Certain Age."

Keith Memorial—
"Son of Frankenstein," starring Boris Karloff and Bela Lugosi. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "His Exciting Night," starring Charles Ruggles. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"The Dawn Patrol," starring Errol Flynn, Basil Rathbone, and David Niven. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. Also "Nancy Drew, Detective," featuring Bonita Granville, John Litel and James Stephenson. 10:20 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:20.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Young in Heart," featuring Janet Gaynor, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Robert Young. Scollay: 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:50, 9:50. Modern: 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Going Places," with Dick Powell. Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 5, 8:30. Modern: 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:10.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Flight to Fame," with Charles Farrell. 11 a. m., 2:45, 6:30, 10:15. Also "Lawless Valley," with George O'Brien. 12:15, 4, 7:45. Stage: Lew Parker and Co., Kay Hamilton and 7 Fredysons. 1:20, 5:10, 8:55.

Repertory—
Paul Muni and Luise Rainer in "The Good Earth." Also "Crime of Dr. Hallet," with Ralph Bellamy. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Strand—
James Cagney and Pat O'Brien in "Boy Meets Girl." Also "Racket Busters," with George Brent and Humphrey Bogart. Tomorrow: Madge Evans and Preston Foster in "Army Girl." Also "Murder on Diamond Row," with Edmund Lowe.

State and Orpheum—
"Dramatic School," starring Luise Rainer and Paulette Goddard. Orpheum: 9:40 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:20, 9:15. State: 12:05, 3:05, 6:05, 9:05. Also "The Shining Hour," with Joan Crawford, Margaret Sullavan, Robert Young, Melvyn Douglas and Fay Bainter. Orpheum: 11:05 a. m., 2, 4:50, 7:45, 10:40. State: 1:30, 4:30, 7:30, 10:30.

Tremont—
Robert Taylor in "The Crowd Roars." Also Shirley Temple in "Little Miss Broadway." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

South Station Theater—
"Lowell Thomas Travel—to Havana." "The Floyd Gibbons True-Adventure Story." "The Washington Parade." "Preisser Sisters Musical," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Trans-Lux—
Latest newsreels, Science, the Stooges, Travel, and other shorts, 9:30 to 11:30. Sundays, 1 to 11.

University—
Judy Garland and Freddie Bartholomew in "Listen Darling." 3:20, 6:40, 10. Also Dick Foran in "Heart of the North." 1:35, 4:55, 8:15. Tomorrow: Ruth Chatterton and Walter Huston in "Dodsworth." Also Peter Lorre in "Thank You, Mr. Moto."

Uptown—
"Submarine Patrol," with Richard Greene and Nancy Kelly. 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. Also "The Young in Heart," featuring Roland Young, Billie Burke, Janet Gaynor, and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., 3:05, 6:35, 10:05.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Edward Ellis and Anne Shirley in "A Man to Remember." Also "The Mad Miss Manton," with Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Longy School of Music—
Open House Concert. Paul Keaney, horn player with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and his wife, Helen Keaney, pianist. 1 Follen Street, Cambridge. 8:15.

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Coolidge Quartet. Johana Harris and Roy Harris, soloists. Third in the series of subscription concerts given under the auspices of the Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Hotel Statler Ballroom—
Fourth in the series of Boston Morning Musicales. Nathan Milstein, violin soloist. 11 a. m.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on English Paintings by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

State Employees Urged to Support Community Fund

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in Gardner Auditorium yesterday urged State department heads and employees to give their fullest support to Boston's 1939 Community Fund Campaign.

"The quota for State employees is $35,000," the Governor explained, "and if everyone gives as he can afford, we shall reach our objective. If we all do our share it will be very easy."

Headquarters of the Community Fund reported today that tickets to the opening meeting, in Mechanics Hall at 8 p. m. Monday, Jan. 23, are selling fast. Gordon Huggins, at Fund headquarters, 70 Federal Street, is in charge of the sale.

Representatives from all the 45 cities and towns of Greater Boston which join in the campaign will attend the meeting. Stuart C. Rand, general chairman of the campaign, will preside, and Senator David I. Walsh will be the principal speaker. Governor Saltonstall, who was general campaign manager last year, is also expected to speak, as is Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, a director of the Community Federation. Following the speeches there will be a pageant representing the activities of the 114 agencies supported by the Community Fund.

This pageant is to be presented by volunteers, the hall is provided free by the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association, and special lighting arrangements are contributed by the Litecontrol Corporation and the General Electric Corporation.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local committees on Publication. All times are local.

Changes in Schedule

Vermont

St. Albans—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 11:30 a. m., WQDM, 1390kc.
Springfield—Mondays to Firdays, inc., 1:45 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
Waterbury—Daily, 11 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Vermont

Springfield—Fridays, 7:15 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

Liverpool Service Back

Passenger service between Liverpool, Glasgow, and Boston will be resumed by the United States Lines with sailing of the steamer American Shipper, April 6, from Liverpool, it was just announced by officials of the company. The vessel is due to reach Boston April 16 and will be followed by fortnightly sailings.

Great Outdoors Influences Summer Wear for Women

By a Staff Artist

Like Mother Used to Wear

This shows the new camisole top taffeta model bathing suit.

Bloomers Replace Shorts

A big little girl in taffeta or silk satin play suit.

Wraps Keep Off Sun

Fur-edged Red Riding Hood beach wraps are attractive.

Women's Styles for Summer Show Some Artistic Changes

By Janet Treat
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It may be winter down on Tremont Street . . . but it's midsummer in the hearts of the manufacturers. They're like that, you know. Just as the calendar skips around to the hour and day when they know you're perfectly satisfied with your fur coat and whatever new clothes you may have been able to garner together, out they come with a collection of summer clothes. Guaranteed to make you restless and impatient for summer; you can depend on it!

Of course the idea is that for some people in this country these particular clothes are in season. But not for Bostonians. However, if you've decided not to buck the wind at Tremont and Boylston Street one bit longer, and to put your velvet galoshes in moth balls . . . then you'll be buying these clothes. Either for wear on a cruise, or a dash down to Palm Beach. In which case we suggest that you prepare yourself. Fashions change every year, we all know that. But this year they've done a complete somersault with a couple of cart wheels thrown in. And, like some of the current millinery, the results are amusing. To say nothing of amazing!

By way of illustration, did you ever visualize a red-tufted candlewick bathing suit . . . the idea of the bedspread in the spare room? Of course you didn't. And neither did anybody else until one of those designers with a surprise in every pocket came along and got a word in with the manufacturers. Oh, you don't think you'll take it? That's a bit too bad, because in this case you'll be offered one of those canopy-striped affairs that'll make you wonder if you did, or did not, say "bathing-suit" in the first place! Then there's that oil-silk suit over there. It looks like a shower curtain, except that somebody has shirred it up all over. That certainly ought to shed water. And there's a funny little matching fingertip jacket that goes right over it, the minute you step out of the water. Reminds you of the "oils" you used to see men wearing in conjunction with a "sou'wester." These of course are the regulation one-piece suits, but over on that rack are the suits that look more like the frilly underwear mother used to wear. With camisole tops that even have the ribbon running in and out the little loopholes. And the skirt has a ruffled edge . . . imagine! That's femininity running to the ocean.

For even better sun protection than you got last year, many a wrap this coming season will be equipped with a hood—ala Little Red Riding Hood. A play suit (for which they're are a multitude of uses) may be of crisp taffeta, and there'll be big voluminous bloomers in place of the shorts. These of course come into an elastic, and fluff out plenty. If you wore them down lower, you'd be "gay Nineties"—but you won't. You'll wear them as brief as possible. Your yen to be a little boy, trudging along digging his bare toes in the ground, will be partially taken care of when you see the three-quarter length shorts that turn up at the bottom with a cuff. They stop just above the knee. Some in a cunning swordfish pattern.

And don't forget your wimple! Not the one that's on your tea-time hat—but a regular one for beachwear. The idea being that it's yards long, and you can wind it, scarf-like, around and around your neck, and finish up by practically covering your entire face. All but those great big eyes. Just another way of spurning Old Sol's attentions.

What with frizzy curls, and curly bangs, hair-ribbons springing up here and there when you'd least expect them, the dresses for summer are following suit, and are for the most part very pretty-pretty, and young-ish. Tight fitting basques are much in evidence—their trim sleekness accented by the skirt that follows immediately with a voluminous flare that seems to have no ending; there's so much to it. Frocks of candy shop colors often have crisp white collars and cuffs. And there's one line of dresses that will take you back to your dancing school days, they're so little-girl in line. Even to their dancing-school tights underneath, the full skirts, regulation V necks, huge puff sleeves, and a big splash bow at the waistline. They call for a bag of lollypops, and nothing else. Ah me—the clothes we women wear in the name of fashion. But isn't it fun?

Forum to Discuss After Lima What?

The subject of inter-American co-operation as affected by the Lima Conference will be discussed by three speakers, including one of the United States delegates to the recent conference, at a luncheon of the Foreign Policy Association of Boston next Saturday at the Copley-Plaza.

The speakers will be: Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Professor of Law at Columbia University and a delegate to the Peruvian meeting; Dr. David Efron, a native of the Argentine and Executive Secretary of the National Committee on Pan-American Democracy; and Prof. Clarence H. Haring, Chairman of the Department of History at Harvard University.

The specific topic given them for the luncheon is: "After the Lima Conference—Rivalries to the South of Us." Announcements of the luncheon, sent out by the Association, contain the following: "No single nation can present so firm a front toward the fiery doctrines of totalitarian Europe as can all the Western nations working together."

The addresses will be followed, as usual, by questions from the floor directed to the speakers. The presiding officer will be Prof. Bruce C. Hopper of the Department of Government at Harvard.

How are YOUR resolutions holding out?

By this time, a lot of the resolutions that were so shining bright on New Year's Day are badly bent or broken.

Maybe your resolutions were too lofty to allow for human frailties. We'd like to suggest another resolution that is both easy and profitable to keep.

It's just this: Read the advertisements regularly.

Sounds childishly simple, doesn't it? But it makes sense when you stop to think about it.

You have a certain amount of money to spend for all the things your family needs. It's up to you to get the most out of it. And the advertising pages of The Christian Science Monitor can help you.

Here merchants and manufacturers advertise their best values, their lowest prices. They know they can build business only by giving you satisfaction. You know you can depend upon the things they advertise. It works both ways.

Watch for "specials," for seasonal sales, for news of new foods and new conveniences. You'll learn the best time to buy winter coats or bathing suits. You'll learn prices, styles, brands. You'll shop without wasting time or steps. And you'll live a lot more comfortably.

Reardon Places Blame on Hurley For Storm Costs

(Continued from Page 1)

mer Governor Hurley, the Executive Council, and the Legislature, which met in special session, did not intend the funds that were made available to be limited to storm damage repairs. He contended, therefore, that none of the contracts mated that Governor Saltonstall has signed by his client was illegal.

The defense attorney also intitaken jurisdiction over commissioners and told them what to do, in the same manner as Mr. Hurley is alleged to have done.

"The Court has ruled the Governor is the 'Supreme Magistrate,' he declared, "and I think Your Excellency recognized that when you asked a commission not to award racing dates."

In an effort to corroborate the testimony of Mr. Reardon, Mr. Carney later placed on the witness stand Mr. Moynihan, Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, as well as Chairman of Mr. Hurley's Emergency Hurricane Committee.

Unaware of Orders

Mr. Moynihan confirmed the Sunday meeting between Mr. Hurley, Mr. Reardon and himself four days after the storm swept over New England, but was unable to verify the former Governor's alleged orders to Mr. Reardon to turn his authority over to an outside architect.

"I was in and out of the Governor's office five or six times during our visit, and knew nothing about it," he testified.

Commissioner Moynihan also was unable to confirm Mr. Reardon's statement that he had sent a letter to Mr. Moynihan containing Mr. Varney's estimate of $16,400 damages (raised by Mr. Reardon to $17,500). Mr. Moynihan said he never received the letter and thought it must have "been lost in the confusion of the time."

Other Witnesses

Other witnesses placed on the stand by Mr. Carney included Attorney General Dever, Mr. Varney, and G. Harold Noyes, head of the United States Weather Bureau at Boston.

The Attorney General testified, "I found nothing which reflected on the personal integrity of the Commissioner (Reardon)."

In taking the stand, Mr. Reardon told of his earlier experience as principal of high schools in East Bridgewater and Bridgewater, Mass., and as Superintendent of Schools at Bridgewater and North Adams, Mass.

"Oh, this is not necessary, is it?" broke in Mr. Carney. "There is no question about his qualifications, is there?"

"No," replied Governor Saltonstall.

At the afternoon session, Mr. Varney confirmed Commissioner Reardon's story that Mr. Hurley telephoned to say that Mr. Graham was on his way over with the contracts. Mr. Varney said he was present at the time.

Roasting Porcine Ferdinand Savors World Cookery Book

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Mass.—The International Institute Cook Book, which is also a picture book, with recipes of 13 different nations, has just gone into its third printing. A little over six months ago The International Institute of Lawrence produced this entertaining compilation achieved by persevering secretaries after considerable investigation, rehearsal of ancient folklore, and translation, not to mention the standardizing of measurements, for a "pinch" of this and a "morsel" of that might have the same connotation in a recipe of minestrone Italiano as in one of Armenian paklava, and again they may not.

Collecting the "rules" was, by all accounts, like writing down the ballads and fairy tales of some hitherto undiscovered literature which had no script version. Kaffee kuchen, used also as a foundation for apfel kuchen and cinnamon kuchen, had been handed from one generation to another in Germany before it passed in the same manner, by word of mouth, to American-born descendants. The Greek tsoorekia (Easter cake) and the Scandinavian oxrullader and the Mexican frijoles were also heirlooms, passed along orally.

The Sweet Little Pig

Native wit and a feeling for the dramatic make this cook book a joy to follow. Take, for example, the French section with its detailed instructions for preparing cochon de lait (roast suckling pig):

"The pig will come cleaned. Wash well inside and out with clear water. Stuff with the following dressing, sew up vent with strong linen thread or white cord. Place in a pan spread over with a little fat, season with salt and white pepper, cover and roast at 375 degrees for 2½ hours, basting every 15 minutes. Pig's mouth should be opened and a potato inserted. After roasting, remove potato from pig's mouth and place apple in it. Remove pig to hot platter and garnish with tufts of fresh watercress. . . ."

The ingredients of the dressing follow, and then the solicitous touch which elevates French cooking into the realms of art:

"Combine all these ingredients and seasonings, mix lightly and stuff into the hospitable cavity of that sweet little pig." The recipe concludes with "Notes for perfection: Cover ears before roasting with pieces of well-greased paper, and secure them with paper clips. If you want the surface of the pig to be soft, baste with hot stock; if you want it to be crusty, baste with oil or melted butter."

The Porcine Ferdinand

And, incidentally, while you are waiting for the oven to heat you may amuse yourself by gazing at the pen and ink portrait of "that sweet little pig," as unobtrusively happy as "Ferdinand," wearing a crown upon his regal head and seated upon an armchair, deep in a meadow of daisies and buttercups.

The pages of Italian recipes have for frontispiece a drawing of a Sicilian donkey cart with painted flowers on the wheels, and the customary little feathered hat on the head of the donkey. Byzantine domes and minarets, and embroidered peasant costumes, decorate the leaves given over to Russian dishes. A kilted Highlander at the pipes treads a reel beside the recipe for Scotch shortbread, and the Statue of Liberty lends a stately final adornment to the American chapter. Chocolate syrup is the delicacy at which she waves her torch.

The Lawrence organization responsible for this co-operation of the nations in cookery has, since it was founded in 1912, accomplished a great deal of good by drawing together in its craft and social activities the immigrant groups of the city, by helping them to understand the ideals of the United States of America and at the same time to appreciate whatever culture they brought with them from European lands. Particularly has the Institute been successful with young people, born in the United States and educated in American schools. The gaps which often arise between two generations need to be bridged very tactfully. The way in which young men and women have plunged into the Institute activities in Lawrence and co-operated in preserving, for example, the handicrafts of their parents, while sharing with them their knowledge of the ideas of the New World, is an indication of how well the workers have succeeded in their cultural task.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Jan. 18

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Wednesday, Jan. 18

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

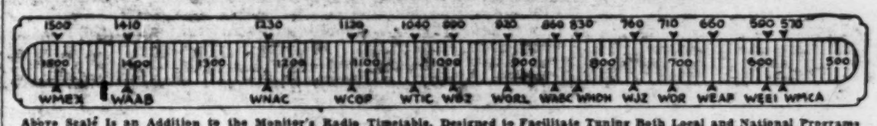
Station W1XAL

For Wednesday, Jan. 18

(6.04mc—49.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—Special program.
8:00 p. m.—"George Frederick Handel's Music — Understanding Music" series. Donald J. Grout, Harvard.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs (Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Sen. D. I. Walsh	"Dance Interlude"	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	Children's program
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Dance Revue; sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sport comment	Adrian Rollini's Orch.	Voice, organ, violin	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Russell Byrd's Orch.
7:00 Dance Time"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dinner music
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	"Parade"; music	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Menken in	Violin recital	Dramatized news	"20th Century Music"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 "Second Husband"	Emily Post; talk	"Don't You Believe It"	"20th Century Music"	'Cowboy Caravan,' Buck
8:00 "Big Town"; Edward G. Robinson	Gilbert and Sullivan's "Patience"; orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orch.; vocal group	"The Green Hornet"; dramatization	Nation
8:15 Al Jolson and	"Information, Please";	"For Men Only"; inter-	Morton Gould's Orch.	Network speakers
8:30 company; guest	questions and answers	views; music	Morton Gould's Orch.	Bans Buchwald Hour of
8:45				Music
9:00 "We, the People"	"Mary and Bob"; dra-	Frank Crumit; Julia	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:15 "We, the People"	matic program	Sanderson; quiz	Peabody House's "Yo-	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	Eugene Conley, tenor;	"Fiber McGee"; com-	men of the Guard"	Variety Hour
9:45 Orchestra	concert orchestra	edy variety program	Third period, Bruins-	Variety Hour
10:00 "Dr. Christian of	"If I Had the Chance";	Bob Hope; Patsy Kelly;	Toronto, hockey	Gypsy Music
10:15 River's End"	network interviews	music	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	Gypsy Music
10:30 Popular songs	"Rhythm School"	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	Russell Byrd's Orch.
10:45 "Viewpoints"	Network interviews	Kemper and company	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Lawrence Welk's Orch	"Reflections"
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:30 Glen Gray's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	"Salute to Cities"	"Evening Vespers"
11:45 Glen Gray's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	"Salute to Cities"	"Evening Vespers"

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 "Minute Men"	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Minute Men"	"Church in Wildwood"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	'George and Juanita"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Weather; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15 "Caroline Cabot"	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	Musical Timetable
8:30 "The Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45 "Hits and Encores"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons
9:15 Bill Elliot, songs	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Network speaker
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"	Household talk	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Gospel Singer"	"Julia Blake"; sketch	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	"Your Home and Mine"	"Central City"; sketch	Nation's School of the	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"	Air	Baron's Texans
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Bob Carroll, baritone	"Just Plain Bill"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Melody Time"	Dramatic sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 "The Fact Finder"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Studio interview	Angus Ross, songs
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Hillbilly group	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:30 "Big Sister"; sketch	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	Raoul Nadeau; orch.	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; music; stocks	"Noonday Musicale"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 'Nancy James'; sk.	"Voice of the Farm"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Song Shoppers"	Italian music program	'Mountaineers'
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club News	"The Monitor News"
1:15 Dramatization	Farm Radio News	"Concert Miniatures"	Movie Comment	Musical Mailbox
1:30 "Road of Life"	"Piano Time"	"Marjorie Mills Hour"	Piano soloist	Musical Mailbox
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	"Marjorie Mills Hour"	"Voice of Experience"	Folk Songs
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Vocalist; organ	"Classical Album"
2:15 'Poetic Strings'	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	"As You Like It"	"Classical Album"
2:30 American School of	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Concert Internationale	The Hitmakers; orch.	World Events
2:45 the Air	"Betty Crocker"	Concert Internationale	"Treasures in Melody"	Book Reviews
3:00 Indianapolis Sym-	Swingtime Trio	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Interviews	Sport reports
3:15 phony Orchestra;	Del Courtney's Orch.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Bill Lewis, baritone	Sport reports
3:30 Fabien Sevitzky,	Del Courtney's Orch.	Pepper Young's Family	"Cats and the Fiddle"	Religious program
3:45 conductor	Weather; news	"Guiding Light"; sketch	"Bookshelf"	Religious program
4:00 "Men and Books"	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Studio speaker	Sport reports
4:15 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; serial	"Midstream"; sketch	Sport reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"The Music Box"	Sport reports
4:45 "Piano Parade"	Club Matinee; news	"Girl Alone"; sketch	"The Music Box"	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Admiral R. E. Byrd	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Children's Corner"	Children's program
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Music; sport comment	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Sports comment	"Serenaders"; vocal	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner concert	Sport comment
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Johnson Family"	Russell Byrd's Orch.
7:00 Harvard program	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dinner music
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Edwin C. Hill	"Laff Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Ask-It-Basket";	"Revelers"; quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 questions; answers	"Vocal Varieties"	"Four Stars Tonight"	dramatic sketch	Harper's Varieties
8:00 "Gang Busters";	"Midweek Function";	"One Man's Family";	Cincinnati Symphony	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 dramatic sketch	swing recordings	dramatic sketch	Orchestra	"Miss Gerry's Swing"
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby"; Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Harvard - Dartmouth	Jerry Baker; orchestra
8:45 Orchestra; guests	Elman, interviews	soloists; guest	basketball game	Johannes Steele, news
9:00 Francis Langford;	Fisk Jubilee Choir; con	"Town Hall Tonight"	Harvard - Dartmouth	"Hollywood Pass Time"
9:15 Charlie Ruggles;	cert orchestra	with Fred Allen and	basketball game	"Down Memory Lane"
9:30 Kenny Baker; Ed-	"Wings for the Martians";	Company; interview;	Harvard - Dartmouth	"American Forum"
9:45 die Cantor; orch.	dramatization	P. Van Steeden's Orch.	basketball game	"American Forum"
10:00 "It Can Be Done";	"People I Have Known";	Kay Kyser's Kollege of	"Famous Jury Trials";	Julie Wintz's Orchestra
10:15 Edgar A. Guest	Ranson Sherman, m. c.	Musical Knowledge	"Famous Jury Trials";	Julie Wintz's Orchestra
10:30 Buddy Clark's Mu-	Mark Sullivan; Jay	Kay Kyser's Kollege of	"Jewish Contributions	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:45 sical Weekly	Franklin, comment	Musical Knowledge	to Society"	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Orchestra; soloists	lem; variety
11:30 Vincent Lopez's Or-	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Dick Jurgens's Orch.	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 chestra	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Dick Jurgens's Orch.	lem; variety

'Captain' and His Mates Hear Call of Sea at Sharon High

By Leon V. Stone
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHARON, Mass., Jan. 17—The call of the sea, that once drew hundreds of New England boys to adventurous, courageous, and profitable careers afloat, was heard in this inland town today, as school authorities outlined their plan to revive the interest of youth in the American Merchant Marine.

Several volumes of illustrated histories of ships, the old-time square riggers and Donald McKay's tall trim, and speedy clippers, have been acquired for use in the Sharon High School. And a ship model-building club has been formed to produce a great fleet of models that may carry the fame of Sharon and its far-sighted schools throughout the land. For New England has a rich heritage in the achievements of intrepid Yankee mariners who sailed before the mast and paced the quarter-deck of many a staunch merchantman that carried Old Glory o're the Seven Seas.

Sea's Call Unanswered

But "times change and we change with them." Down through the years, industry and business won the imagination of New England's youth. Boys turned their backs on the sea that had been the calling of their forbears for generations, and "went West."

Today, few boys feel the urge of the sea. It is difficult to find enough Americans to man American ships. Even the United States Government, striving to restore the American Merchant Marine to its place in the sun of world shipping, finds it necessary to establish training schools for seamen to man the vessels they are building as part of a huge maritime expansion program.

Sharon is starting at the bottom, with youth ranging from 12 to 14 years of age as the nucleus, and tying the program closely enough to school to make it official without the entanglements of compulsory, classroom routine. The "course" includes a bit of maritime history and a definite period of fun in the school gymnasium for each of the weekly "clubnights."

The plan, said to be a distinct innovation in education brings the school closer to the pupils and in a way that appeals to youth. Just getting under way, the club was organized a few days ago with full nautical terminology for the first "cruise" of the Sharon High School Model Boat Club in the good ship Sharon Maid.

The log, without which no ship sails the seas, was appropriately started with the organization meeting of the club, an event nautically referred to as the "sailing" of the Sharon Maid for its cruise of five months, during which each member will build by hand a model of a ship.

Parents Held Too Lax

It all came about as a result of the interest taken in boys by one of the citizens of this town—Arthur W. Robinson—who believes that "parents are too lax" in their attention to the children. "We dads are too busy about our own amusements," declared Mr. Robinson in discussing the ship-model building program.

Mr. Robinson has always been interested in ships and in the sea. He has sailed yachts of all sizes and types; he enlisted in the Navy during the World War; he has built models of ships as a hobby for many years prior to starting the club among the boys of Sharon, and he comes from a long line of seafaring ancestors, many of them naval officers. Mr. Robinson is employed by The Christian Science Monitor.

"There is no such thing as a 'problem child,'" he said. "The problem is the parents. Boys have their problems, to be sure, and they try to solve them. They turn for advice to some one who understands things which are simple to adults but serious to boys. We parents have got to get back to the 'building blocks' stage and help build these boys into useful men and citizens."

Putting his opinions into practice a year ago, Mr. Robinson purchased several blocks of suitable wood, organized a group of boys, using the basement of his home for a clubroom, and, last winter, with one meeting a week, stirred up enough interest to produce for this town a fleet of a dozen or more splendid ship models, from square-riggers to seven-masted schooners, all "made in Sharon" by the boys themselves.

Financing the "Cruise"

Most of the boys attended Sharon High School. As the end of the school year approached last spring, one of the classrooms was given over to an exhibition of hobbies. In that exhibit, were several ship models. School authorities admired them, learned the story and invited Mr. Robinson to use the facilities of the manual training work shop at the Sharon High for his one-night-a-week club this year.

The school shares in the expense of the raw material. Mr. Robinson does likewise and contributes liberally of his time. Each member of the club pays dues of 10 cents a week which also goes toward general expense.

The club activities are considered extra curricula by the school authorities and a part of the policy of "breaking down the walls between the school and the 'outside'" as advocated by Frank R. Page, Superintendent of Schools. Admission of "outsiders"—or others than teachers—to take some active part in school work such as speaking, teaching, or conducting such a thing as a Model Boat Club, often accomplishes what the teachers themselves fail to do, in opinion of Mr. Page.

"Schools should not be isolated places," he avers, pointing out that Sharon pupils are taken out for several trips each year to study, observe, and enjoy conditions as they find them elsewhere. They annually make a trip to Boston and many have visited the Mapparium in The Christian Science Publishing House.

Officers of the Crew

The Model Boat Club devotes one hour of each meeting to work, with a half hour to "play." Mr. Robinson is skipper and is known as Captain Robinson. The officers of the Sharon Maid for this cruise are: Wesley Robinson, first mate; Herbert Turck, second mate; Paul King, steward, and Irving Post, quartermaster.

The "crew," each of whom signed the "articles" for this voyage, are: Douglas Knight, Peter Hall, John Shyne, Edward Hare, David Hare, James Ross, William Buckley, Melvin Leventhal, Allen Littlefield, Jackson Dutton, James Montgomery, and Lawrence McGrath. And a finer group of loyal and hardy seamen never stood watch nor trod the decks of a New England windjammer, asserts the skipper.

Each member of the crew starts the "cruise" with a plain block of wood and each model is built to scale, all by hand, using for tools only a draw plane, chisel and file.

Back of it all, said Mr. Robinson, is a love for the American Merchant Marine and a desire to revive that patriotism and love of the sea that marked the careers of our world commerce-building ancestors.

Ship Ahoy! Mates of the Sharon Maid

By a Staff Photographer

Members of 'Crew' at Sharon, Mass., High School

Top: Members of the "crew" of the mythical ship Sharon Maid, just starting a five-month "cruise" during which each member will build by hand a model of a ship. Picture shows them studying the completed models of last year's "cruise" club, which was the first one formed in Sharon, Mass., and which met in the basement of the home of Arthur W. Robinson, "skipper" of the Sharon Maid. This year's club was organized a few days ago and meets in Sharon High School's manual training work shop.

Bottom: Captain Robinson showing crew members one of the fine points of model building. Under his tuition the boys are now building models.

Cambridge Knows Its Bedtime Now As Curfew Blows

It needed no parental reminder when bedtime came around in Cambridge last night. The 9:30 p. m. blast on the potent siren atop the Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Company plant, which marked revival of an 1898 curfew law, unloosed a flood of automobile horn-honking reminiscent of New Year's Eve. The climax was reached with heavy detonations produced by giant firecrackers placed by Harvard students in the Civil War cannons on Cambridge Common.

The old law—revived at the instigation of the Cambridge Youth Commission and Mayor John W. Lyons—provided that no child of 16 or under, unaccompanied by an adult or bearing a note from a parent or guardian, must be out of doors after 9:30. A fine of $5 was provided.

The Youth Commission expressed the opinion recently that children of less than 14 should not be allowed to wander about unattended after 9:30 p. m. It was then discovered that the old law could be made to take care of this situation. It was found, though, that if applied to children of less than 14 it must include those up to and including 16 as well.

Tobin Veto Urged For Track Permit

Church and civic groups appealed to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today to veto the action of Boston City Council in granting a permit to the Readville Greyhound Association, Inc., to construct a dog track in Hyde Park, Boston.

Saying that such racing would encourage gambling and bring financial losses to many who could not afford such losses, the protesting groups also planned to hold public meetings. The track would be the first to be set up in Boston, although Wonderland track is operated in suburban Revere.

Church leaders expressed the hope Mayor Tobin would veto the bill adopted last night by the Council without a public hearing. Should he approve the bill, the next step would be for the Association to ask the State Racing Commission for a license and racing dates.

The Mayor, who is confined to his home, stated over the telephone this morning that he wishes to take time to investigate all the facts in the case before making any decision as to the advisability of vetoing or approving the permit.

New Haven Plea Set for Parley

It was expected today at the State House that representatives of the Public Utilities Commission, the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and the Attorney General's office, would confer tomorrow on the railroad's petition to abandon 88 stations in Massachusetts—mostly on the Old Colony Railroad division. At such a conference, it was understood, dates for resumption of hearings on the abandonments would be set.

Hearings were discontinued when Federal Judge Carroll Hincks of Connecticut, on July 9, 1938, issued an order permitting abandonment of the stations. Hopes that passenger service might be restored on some of the lines rose again as the New York Circuit Court of Appeals, on Jan. 16, reversed Judge Hincks' order and ruled the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities exercised control over railroads operating within Massachusetts.

It is expected the railroad will appeal the New York ruling to the United States Supreme Court. If it does so, the Massachusetts Attorney General's office will not proceed with preparations for taking action in the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to compel the railroad to restore such service as the Utilities Commission may prescribe.

In the meantime, Attorney General Paul A. Dever instructed Assistant Attorney General Edward A. Pecce to proceed "with all possible speed" for a determination of the abandonment proposal and to push for an immediate hearing before the Public Utilities Commission.

Vermont Railroads Probable Subject Of Legislative Inquiry

MONTPELIER, Vt, Jan 17 (AP)—The Vermont railroad situation was in the legislative foreground again today when Representative Donald Norton of Vergennes introduced a joint resolution providing for an investigation of the whole problem.

The resolution would empower the Senate and House Committees on Corporations and franchises, as a joint board, to inquire into the whole Vermont railroad picture.

Several roads have sought tax exemptions because of financial difficulties.

Echoes of State Rights Debate

UNION VILLAGE, Vt., Jan. 17 (AP)—Arguments over states' rights, which resounded yesterday through the halls of Congress, echoed today in this tiny backwoods village where Vermont's flood control differences began.

Party lines were as tightly drawn in the dreary Ompompanoosuc River Valley as they were in Washington.

Generally speaking, it was the Republican farmer who stood firmly behind Gov. George D. Aiken's challenge of the Federal Government's authority to take land for flood control purposes without consent of the States.

It was the Democratic villager who shouted loudly in Dave Todd's general store that he wanted to see the new dam built.

Several villagers were of the opinion the "power trusts are behind this battle"—a view already expressed by one southern Democrat in Washington.

The farmers' chief objection appeared to be the principle involved—states' rights.

A flood control dam probably would be the biggest thing this village of about 200 persons ever saw, several of its residents said.

The community nestles deep down in the river valley, cut off from neighboring villages by rutted roads which drop sharply into the "center." Two covered bridges, a general store, a scattering of gray-walled houses and more prosperous farms on the steep slopes of the surrounding hills—that's Union Village.

The home folk say there are about 120 Republicans and 100 Democrats on the voting lists—and Dave Todd says "nobody comes into town unless he's born here."

Mr. Todd says if the Government builds the dam, maybe they'll build a power plant furnishing cheaper electricity, and Charles Henderson, a woodsman, who owns seven of the acres of land the Government would need, backed Mr. Todd.

"The Government can have my seven acres and my house, and I'll go back to the woods to live," said Mr. Henderson.

Army Engineers Approve $1,326,000 For Boston Harbor

Appropriations for continuation and possible completion of the 40-foot main ship channel in Boston harbor, are recommended by the United States Army Engineers in their annual report, just issued, copies of which are being studied by Boston port boosters today.

Money already available, amounting to $1,740,000, now being used for the deepening and widening project, is expected to be exhausted by the start of the next fiscal year on July 1, 1939. In order that the work may go on without interruption, the Engineers ask for $1,326,000 additional, most of which will be used for removal of ledge formation, composed chiefly of Cambridge slate, which lies in the proposed 40-foot channel. Work of removing this ledge began in 1938, and is expected to be completed by 1940.

When finished, the main ship channel will be 40 feet deep at mean low water, from the sea to the upper harbor, at a point opposite Commonwealth Pier in East Boston. With a normal rise of about nine feet in the tide, Boston will have close to 50 feet of water at high tide, to accommodate the largest ships afloat, deepest channel of any Atlantic coast seaport.

During the past six years the Government has spent $16,841,058 for work in Boston harbor. The 40-foot main ship channel alone has been under way since the spring of 1936 and its cost is expected to be between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000.

Flood Control and Budget Occupy Vermont Lawmakers

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 17—With the second full week of legislative sessions only just begun, Vermont's General Assembly has found itself faced with more immediate problems than its predecessors for many years.

Gov. George D. Aiken's stand on the Federal Flood Control Act and his appeal for a $67,500 "war chest," which was voted, heads the list, of course. Close behind were the budget recommendations totalling $18,771,257 for the ensuing biennial period, a $1,056,812 increase over the amount appropriated by the last Legislature. Then, more than the ordinary number of important bills poured into the legislative hopper during the first week.

Legislators generally agree that while there is a definite need for increased appropriations all along the line, they are seriously concerned over the sources from which the additional revenue may be obtained. Since last July 1, State revenue has dropped $300,000 under the previous corersponding period. This trend, the solons say, does not facilitate any new appropriations.

Complicating the situation further for the members is the fact that the Governor has warned that all commitments must be provided for before the Legislature adjourns. Except in the case of appropriation for a new office building, bonding is "out" as a method of raising new revenue.

The outstanding individual increase recommended by the Governor was $125,000 for the old age assistance department, making the annual appropriation by the State $600,000. An additional $22,000 was recommended for the board of Public Health, besides minor increases for nearly every other Department.

Democratic Burlesque

While the major topics of conversation in State House corridors was still the Governor's speech on flood control, Senator Herbert B. Comings, Democrat, of Richford, introduced by resolution a burlesque of the previous day's legislation. Senator Comings said that as all were familiar with the Union Village flood control controversy and the "dire emergency" it would not be necessary to read it. He then asked suspension of the rules and immediate passage of the resolution. This was refused and the resolution referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

After several "whereas" clauses in the resolution in which reference was made to the "seizure of bog lands by the mounted minions of an Allen Federal Government" and the "contamination of the honor of Ethan Allen, Seth Warner, Remember Baker, and Thomas Chittenden and all heroes of our erstwhile Republic now commonly known as the State of Vermont," the resolution asked for:

"The sum of $67,000.01 for the purchase of as many blunderbusses as shall not exceed the number of patriotic defenders of the aforesaid realm."

New Bills Introduced

Among bills introduced in the Lower House of the General Assembly are those asking: Legislation which would set up a three-man board for conciliation in labor disputes and repeal of the present statutes; a bill providing rewards to inmates of the State prison and house of correction for good behavior; amendment to the present law for careless handling of firearms to include careless handling of air-guns; a bill to require the Board of Education of any school district to establish a kindergarten on the petition of parents or guardians of 25 or more children; a bill providing pre-marital examination for social diseases and prohibiting issuance by town or city clerks of marriage licenses before both parties to the intended marriage have been found to be free from the disease in its communicable stages.

WPA Charges

Rumors of an impending shake-up in WPA administration personnel which have been flying about in official circles took more definite form this week with the dismissal of Mrs. Inella McKay, Assistant Director of the Women's Division, in charge of CCC enrollment. Samuel H. Crosby, newly appointed administrative head of WPA in Vermont, wrote in his letter of dismissal:

"I have stated publicly that we consider it important that all administrative positions in this organization be held by persons definitely in harmony with the objectives of the WPA; and you have told me this morning that you are not in accord with these objectives."

Mrs. McKay has been employed by the division since its inception five years ago.

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A GENUINE CLEARANCE with many splendid opportunities for definite savings:

300 IMPORTED SCARFS
50c to $3.50
25 Different Kinds
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1800 YARDS GENUINE SCOTCH TWEEDS
28" and 56" Wide
$2.00 to $9.00
were $4.00 to $14

75 TWEED COATS
Variety of models
$25 - $35 - $45
were $35 to $95

Sweaters, Knit Suits, Sport Hats and a Great Many Other Things Are Being Cleared.

The Low Clearance Prices Are Worth Your Immediate Attention.

Open SATURDAY AFTERNOONS DURING THIS SALE

ROMANES & PATERSON
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Jewelers for 100 Years

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ALBIANI CAFETERIA
Fine Foods at Lowest Prices
151 Huntington Ave.
Next to Mechanics Building
7 OTHER CAFETERIAS LOCATED IN BOSTON

Worcester Salt

The 2 Pound Can Saves you Money
Make it a habit to look at the "net weight" marked on the package of salt you buy. It will pay you always to insist on the 2 pound (32 ounce) Worcester Ivory Salt package.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only
To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Steamship	Sailing	Pier	Port	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Washington	Jan. 18	59, North River	Plymouth Jan. 25	Jan. 18 1:00 pm	Jan. 18 8:00 pm
*Hansa	Jan. 18	84, North River	Hamburg Jan. 27	Jan. 17 8:00 pm	Jan. 18 2:00 pm
†Aquitania	Jan. 21	90, North River	Cherbourg Jan. 27	Jan. 20 8:00 pm	Jan. 21 7:00 am
‡Ile De France	Jan. 21	88, North River	Havre Jan. 27	Jan. 20 8:00 pm	Jan. 21 7:30 am

*Special address, Germany only. †Except France. ‡France only.

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco	Feb. 1	Jan. 26 4:00 pm	Jan. 26 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Feb. 3	Jan. 28 4:00 pm	Jan. 28 7:30 pm

China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President Taft	San Francisco	Jan. 24	Jan. 19 4:00 pm	Jan. 19 7:30 pm

Passenger Mail—Mail to passengers on outward-bound ships requires name of vessel, pier number, and date of sailing and must be mailed at least 24 hours in advance of closing times given above.

Air-Mail Service—Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean, and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m., Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays). Air mail for Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

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Every item listed in this advertisement is a real good bargain that you should take advantage of today. You cannot afford to pass them up. Buy in quantities now.

Everyone nowadays is interested in saving. Begin right here and make big savings with this fine list of quality food bargains. Fill up the pantry shelves now. Check your requirements today.

TOMATOES	STANDARD RED RIPE	LGE. TIN	10c	4	NO. 2 TINS	25c	
PINK SALMON	FANCY ALASKA	TALL TIN	10c				
BEVERAGES	MILLBROOK GINGER ALE, LIME RICKEY and RADIO FLAVORS (Contents)	28 OZ. BOTS.	23c	3			
PORK and BEANS	RICHMOND Plain or Tomato Sauce	16 OZ. TIN	5c				
LIBBY'S CORNED BEEF		12 OZ. TIN	18c				
DOLE'S PINEAPPLE JUICE		46 OZ. TIN	25c				
GRAPEFRUIT JUICE	SWEETENED or NATURAL	46 OZ. TIN	17c				
RALSTON WHEAT CEREAL		PKG.	21c				
ROLLED OATS	WHITE SPRAY Quick Cook or Regular	5 LB. PKG.	15c				
WHEAT CEREAL	WHITE SPRAY	28 OZ. PKG.	15c				
SUGAR	CONFECTIONERS or BROWN	5 LB. PKG.	7c				
SAUERKRAUT	FINAST FANCY	NO. 2½ TIN	9c				
GORTON'S CODFISH CAKES		10 OZ. TINS	25c	2			

BAKED BEANS	FINAST PEA YELLOW EYE RED KIDNEY	2	20 OZ. TINS	23c			
BROWN BREAD	FINAST Full of Raisins	2	16 OZ. TINS	25c			
FRIEND'S BEANS	3 KINDS	2	20 OZ. TINS	25c			
B & M BEANS	3 KINDS OVEN BAKED	2	20 OZ. TINS	25c			
FINAST CATSUP		2	14 OZ. BOTS.	25c			
MACARONI	or SPAGHETTI WHITE SPRAY	2 LB. PKG.	25c	4 OZ. PKG.	5c		
COOKIES	HOME STYLE 4 Kinds. Your Choice	CELLOPHANE WRAPPED	2	LB. BAG	25c		
A & H BAKING SODA		2	1 LB. PKGS.	13c			
DAINTY JELL	6 PURE FRUIT FLAVORS	4	PKGS.	15c			
SUPER-SUDS	RED PACKAGE	2	LGE. PKGS.	17c			
EVEREADY CORNED BEEF			12 OZ. TIN	15c			
MAYONNAISE	FINAST Purest Ingredients		PT. BOT	23c			
HEINZ SOUPS	EXCEPT GUMBO CREOLE	2	1 LB. TINS	25c			

A Real Big Saving on Every Purchase

PEACHES	Richmond, sliced or halves	2 No. 2½ Tins	27c	CAMPBELL'S TOMATO JUICE	14 Oz. Tin 7c
FINAST PEACHES		2 No. 2½ Tins	29c	CUT-RITE WAX PAPER	40 Ft. Roll 5c
PINEAPPLE		No. 2 Tin	15c	FRENCH'S MUSTARD	9 Oz. Jar 10c
	FINAST—Dole's No. 1 Pack, Sliced or Crushed			GULDEN'S MUSTARD	2 8½ Oz. Jars 21c
PINEAPPLE		No. 2½ Tin	19c	LUX FLAKES	Lge. Pkg. 21c
	FINAST—Dole's No. 1 Pack, Sliced or Crushed			CAMAY SOAP	3 Bars 17c
PRUNE PLUMS	FINAST	2 No. 2½ Tins	25c	PALMOLIVE SOAP	3 Bars 17c
DEL MONTE Fruit Salad	No. 1 Tin	15c	No. 2½ Tin 25c	LIFEBUOY SOAP	4 Bars 25c
BISQUICK	For Biscuits	2½ Lb. Pkg.	27c	LUX TOILET SOAP	4 Bars 25c
APRICOTS		2 No. 2½ Tins	29c	FLOATING SOAP	Pure white 3 Bars 10c
	Whole Unpeeled in Heavy Syrup			CRISCO	3 Lb. Tin 53c 1 Lb. Tin 19c
PRUNES	Finast—Extra large	2 Lb. Pkg.	17c	SPRY	3 Lb. Tin 53c 1 Lb. Tin 19c
HERSHEY'S CHOCOLATE SYRUP		16 Oz. Tin	9c	JULIENNE BEETS or CARROTS	2 1 Lb. Jars 25c
SOFTASILK CAKE FLOUR		44 Oz. Pkg.	25c	CORN Finast, Fancy Me. Golden Bant.	3 No. 2 Tins 25c
SHRIMP	Medium size	2 No. 1 Tins	25c	CORN Finast, Wh. Kernel, Fancy Me. Pk.	3 No. 2 Tins 29c
TOMATO JUICE	FINAST	50 oz. Tin	19c	CUT BEANS RICHMOND—Green or Wax	No. 2 Tin 10c

RICHMOND PEAS		2 No. 2 Tins	25c
STANDARD PEAS		3 No. 2 Tins	25c
WHEAT PUFFS	WHITE SPRAY	Pkg.	5c
RICE PUFFS	WHITE SPRAY	Pkg.	6c
QUAKER OATS	3 Lb. Pkg. 17c	20 Oz. Pkg.	8c
COCOMALT	1 Lb. Tin 39c	½ Lb. Tin	21c
PRUDENCE CORNED BEEF HASH		16 Oz. Tin	19c
AUNT JEMIMA PANCAKE FLOUR		20 Oz. Pkg	10c
PANCAKE FLOUR	WHITE SPRAY	20 Oz. Pkg.	5c
SPAGHETTI	FINAST BRAND	3 16 Oz. Tins	20c
BAKER'S CHOCOLATE		½ lb. Cake	14c
SILVER SKILLET CORNED BEEF HASH		2 16 Oz. Tins	25c
BENSDORP'S COCOA		½ Lb. Tin	25c
BAKER'S COCOA		½ lb. Tin	7c
HERSHEY'S COCOA		½ lb. Tin	7c
HERSHEY'S COCOA		1 Lb. Tin	13c

SPECIAL SALE ALL THIS WEEK
SHOULDERS SMOKED LEAN Sugar Cured Delicious flavor LB. 17c
DOUGHNUTS plain or sugared 2 dozen for 25c

EGGS ARE LOWER
Henfield guaranteed not sized 27c doz. William Elliot medium size 29c doz. Brookside fresh native large size 31c doz.
EVANGELINE MILK Unsweetened Evaporated 4 TALL TINS 25c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Toronto Center Being Boosted for N. H. L. All-Star Team—Green Here Tomorrow

Syl Apps Playing Brilliant Hockey for Maple Leaf Six

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It is coming close to the time to pick the 1938-39 all-star National Hockey League team. Tonight the ebullient Toronto Maple Leafs grace the Boston Garden to tangle with our Boston Bruins. Naturally the game itself is sufficient attraction, but with the Leafs is an outstanding candidate for the all-star team.

He has been praised by rival players, managers, hockey writers and fans alike and right now is going at top speed and being mentioned in the same breath with such former greats like Howie Morenz, Aurel Joliat, and others. What is even more important to localities is the knowledge that this young man is the present choice to succeed our Bill Cowley, selected all-star center last year.

Shuns Rough Stuff

Of course, every hockey fan who has read this far, knows that the young man to perform for our judgment tonight is none other than Sylvanus Apps. Syl, as he is better known around the circuit, differs from most hockey players in that he jumped direct from amateur to major league ranking and in this day and age of rough and ready play he puts emphasis on the latter and avoids the former. Not from lack of courage, but from value to team.

His play on the forward line, along with the stellar work of Walter "Turk" Broda in goal, has kept the Leafs from sliding into the fade-out of Canadiens during the recent injury ridden period the team has been through. Today he is forging up the scoring ladder and with him is Gordon Drillon, an answering right winger on the Apps line.

Has Other Honors

Apps has won other honors in the sport field among them being named the outstanding athlete of Canada for last year. He won this in the Dominion-wide poll of the Canadian Press. His athletic career has been brilliant all the way having starred in football and track at MacMaster University and gained Olympic prominence at Berlin in 1936 when he placed sixth in the pole vault. He also won the Calder trophy for the prize rookie his first year out.

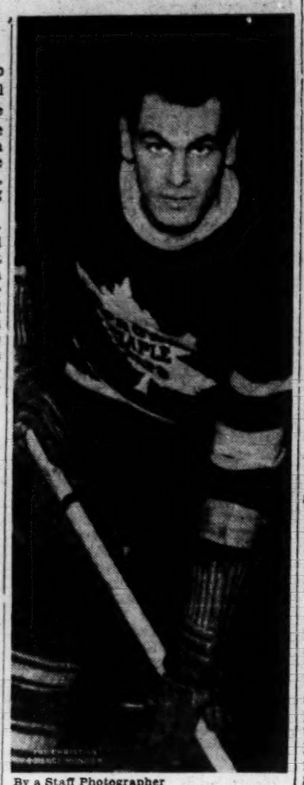
Both clubs are better fortified in man power than they have been since the opening game of the season. Leafs are still without Buzz Boll and Gus Marker, but have Drillon and Kampman back. The Bruins will have full strength tonight for the first time in over a month with both Milt Schmidt and Bill Cowley back.

* * *

This is the only game scheduled in the league tonight and a victory for the locals will give them a full two-game lead over the New York Rangers, who, at present, trail by only two points. . . . Thursday night the Bruins visit Canadiens, Toronto is host to Americans, and Rangers invade Detroit.

* * *

Although no protests ever amount to much in the N. H. L., the Canadiens are going through with their registered kick about the offside goal of Americans Sunday night which tied the game one-all. . . .



By a Staff Photographer

Syl Apps, Toronto

They believe that the protest will bring about a better working arrangement between the referee and the linesman in the future. . . . According to the claim Linesman Shay was not in a position to see the offside and that Lamport, Referee, was in doubt about over-ruling the Linesman.

* * *

Four goals and two assists during the week boosted Syl Apps to 17 points and a more prominent position in the list of scorers. . . . Chicago Hawks are still muttering against Mickey Ion for handing them 14 out of 25 penalties in Toronto last Saturday night. . . . Bill Thoms of Chicago, former Leaf, received a purse of $117 from a group of Ontario admirers.

* * *

Leo Reise, once a rugged defenseman with the New York Amerks, recently resigned a coaching job with the Brantford, Ont., senior club to take over refereeing duties.

Hockey at a Glance

Tonight's Hockey Schedule
By the Associated Press

National League
Toronto at Boston.
International-American League
No games scheduled.
American Association
Wichita at Kansas City.
Tulsa at St. Paul.
(No games last night.)

Harvard Plays Host to Strong Dartmouth Five

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Harvard's diminutive varsity basketball team stands up against a herculean Dartmouth squad at Cambridge tomorrow evening in one of the week's more crucial Eastern Intercollegiate League games. Although the Crimson aroused fresh enthusiasm in the vicinity of Holyoke Street by out-gaming a favored Princeton five last Saturday, Dartmouth will come here vastly superior to Wes Fesler's team in height and scoring power, and only an upset of major proportions could bring Harvard another triumph before the mid-year examination recess.

The Indians, with a squad fully as big and powerful as last season when they took the league championship by winning eight of their 12 starts, swung into action Saturday and stopped an ambitious Pennsylvania team, previously undefeated, 35 to 32. The Big Green will find Harvard a hustling, inspired crowd, but the wide advantage in size should keep the visitors on the long end of the score.

Sophomore Ace

Still very much the talk of the basketball world is Gus "Swede" Broberg, sophomore right forward of the Indians, who has proven just as sensational against high class opposition as he was in the preliminary tests. Gus had his chance when Bob MacLeod left the varsity to play football in the East-West classic at San Francisco, and has been the team's offensive ace since. The Crimson cannot concentrate on "Swede," however, with the veterans Joe Batchelder, MacLeod, Roger Dudis, Bob White and Joe Cottone giving an exhibition of how they annexed the title last winter.

Fesler said today he would start Dick Sullivan at forward in place of Sam White. The latter has not come along as fast as the coach expected, while Dick starred against Princeton. It was his last-minute basket that climaxed the upset of the Indians. Charley Lutz, a forward last season and in the early games this winter, will continue at his new berth in the back court beside Capt. Ulysses Lupien. Homer Peabody remains at center and Fred Heckel at the other forward post.

Fesler was highly elated with the hustle his boys developed in the Princeton contest. "Of course, I'd like to win them all," said the Crimson mentor, "but I wouldn't feel too badly if the defeats piled up in exhibitions such as the gang gave last Saturday. Boy, didn't they run those Tigers off their feet!"

Credit to Fesler

Harvard's team spirit is great—a credit to the coach. And if the Cambridge outfit should pack the remaining schedule with upsets, it can thank what the newspaper boys like to call the "old determination."

The Eastern League race, judging by early games, will be one of the closest in years. Dartmouth, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Columbia and Cornell are contenders, according to Fesler. Yale, also, has a quintet improved since last winter. Harvard would have a fair chance if it could control the ball. But lack of height will definitely keep them out.

Pennsylvania can throw a bombshell in the middle of the race by taking Dartmouth Saturday night at Hanover. As the Green took Penn at Philadelphia last week, however, the champs do not expect an upset on their home court. Fesler further added that he did not look for any team to run through the schedule without defeat.

* * *

Following tomorrow night's affair, Harvard remains idle until the Feb. 7 meeting with Northeastern. During the examination period Fesler will call an hour of practice daily, but probably at no time will he have the full squad on the floor, which annually wrecks his team play.

* * *

On Feb. 11 the Crimson travels to Hanover for a return engagement with Dartmouth.

* * *

The exam session hits Cambridge harder than any other league team. The locals keep going for two weeks. Yale, for instance, covers the exam situation in about two days.

* * *

Other Eastern League games tomorrow night find Columbia at Princeton and Cornell at Yale. Cornell-Columbia, Penn-Dartmouth and Princeton-Yale completes the card for Saturday.

Another Rule Change Proposed for Cagers

FLINT, Mich. (AP)—The latest agitation for a change in basketball rules comes from Frank Colucci, a junior high school coach here. He believes it is easier to commit a personal foul than to make the free throw and he has concocted "plus and minus basketball." Every time a foul is committed, one point is deducted from the offending team's total. All field goals do not count the same, the floor being zoned off and baskets ranging from one to five points, depending on the point from which they were shot.

Tigers Top Williams

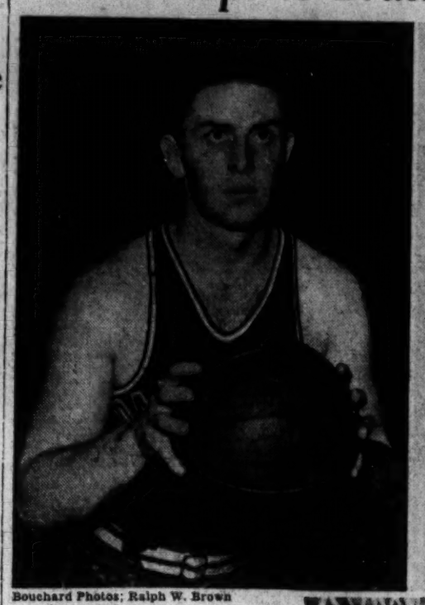
PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 17 (AP)—Capt. Budge Miller's unassisted second period goal, his second score of the day, proved decisive as Princeton University's hockey sextet shaded a game Williams team on Baker Rink yesterday, 3 to 2.

Miller's individual play gave the Tigers their eighth victory in 12 starts.

Likes Road Work

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Clipper Smith, football coach at Villanova, whose teams have never lost a road game, has taken his teams from coast to coast and to Hawaii and Cuba.

Hope to Brush Crimson Aside



Bouchard Photos; Ralph W. Brown

Joe Batchelder, who is playing his third season at right guard on Dartmouth quintet.

Capt. Roger Dudis, the tallest center in the Eastern Intercollegiate League at 6ft. 6½in., acts as a fine hub to Dartmouth pivot plays.

Robert MacLeod, who has been a regular on the Big Green basketball team for two years, missed early season practice by taking a trip to California with the Eastern All-Star football team.

More Shots Give More Baskets Is Dunn's New Idea

Coach Jimmy Dunn had two of his assistant basketball managers at Northeastern delve into the statistics last Saturday in the game with Maine, and as a result Dunn has decided that his boys are not taking enough shots at the basket.

The youthful statisticians announced that the Huskies shot 64 times during the course of the Maine game and scored on 22 of the attempts. Dunn maintains that if the boys keep up that average on more shots, they would sink more baskets.

That system has been used with good results by Frank Keaney at Rhode Island State. The Rams are instructed to shoot as much as possible from any angle, and that same method may be followed by Northeastern when it invades Maine for three games later this week.

Most convincing record last Saturday was made by Jim Connolly who tried 10 shots and made six of them. The best average, however, was made by Stan Rogers who dropped in three out of four. While the guards were doing well in the matter of scoring, the forwards were not so successful, Tom Gleason getting four out of nine, and Bob Toucey and Bob Gurney making four out of 10 apiece.

Dunn plans to continue this system of bookkeeping, and it is very likely that the Huskies will attempt a good many more shots than they have in previous contests.

Purdue Planning Football Clinic For Next Spring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Purdue University's eighth annual football clinic will be held here on Friday and Saturday, March 31-April 1, when close to 500 high school and college coaches from Indiana and neighboring states are expected to gather for a comprehensive, practical two-day program of addresses, demonstrations, and round-table discussions.

Under the direction of Mal Elward, head football coach, the whole program is being planned to present practical gridiron information that will be of immediate value to the visiting coaches and at the same time allow ample opportunity for round-table discussion and individualized instruction on particular problems. Elward is now working on the details of the two-day program.

The clinic staff will include all of the members of the Boilermaker varsity and freshman varsity staffs who will co-operate with other outstanding college and high school mentors in conducting the two-day program of addresses and demonstrations. Arrangements have been made so that members of the Purdue varsity squad, which will be in the midst of spring drill, will serve as "models" for practical field demonstrations, as well as staging a demonstration game on Saturday afternoon, April 1.

One of the highlights of the weekend will be the annual coaches' banquet on Friday night, March 31, which will be followed by round-table discussions for both coaches and officials.

The Purdue clinic, which was inaugurated by Director Noble E. Kizer in 1932, has grown in popularity from year to year until today it is unofficially recognized as the annual spring meeting of mid-western mentors.

Iowa Track Athletes Have 7 Indoor Meets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa—The definite setting of two dates has completed the University of Iowa's indoor track schedule, with seven meets to be engaged in by the Hawkeyes.

Coach George T. Bresnahan announced Tuesday that Iowans would have four dual meets, three of them at home. Teams and individuals will compete in the Illinois and Chicago relays.

The Hawkeyes, who have not been defeated at home by a Big Ten team in an indoor meet since 1932, will defend their record against Chicago, Wisconsin, and Northwestern. The schedule:

Feb. 4—Chicago; 11—Minnesota at Minneapolis; 18—Illinois relays at Urbana; 23—Wisconsin.

March 4—Northwestern; 10, 11—Conference championships at Chicago; 25—Chicago relays at Chicago.

Wildcat Quintet Names Webb, Boy For Co-Captains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Jan. 17—Walter Webb of Newmarket, giant center, and Pierre Boy of Berlin, guard, will lead the University of New Hampshire varsity basketball team as co-captains for the remainder of the season.

Lettermen of the squad named these two senior veterans following a week-end double-header with Springfield and Connecticut.

Webb, who stands 6 feet 4 inches and is the tallest man on the squad, entered college ball in 1934 and the next year captured his letter. During 1936 he was forced to drop his studies but came back last year to figure as one of the leading players on the varsity quintet. In a 16-game schedule last winter, the carrot-topped courtier scored 114 points, placing seventh in the race for New England League honors. At the close of the season he was named to a place on the second all-conference five.

This year, Webb has continued his pace with 56 points in a season but half gone.

Active in undergraduate activities other than athletics, Webb is a member of Scabbard and Blade, national honorary military society, and Blue Key, senior honorary organization.

The other half of the captain duo, Boy, is also a two year letterman, breaking in as a sophomore following a successful yearling career. Although not the scorer that Webb is, Boy has shown a good brand of guarding.

Boy, while confining his athletics to basketball, is a prominent figure in other activities. He is one of three undergraduates serving on the Athletic Awards Committee, and is in his second term as class vice-president. Honorary societies electing him to membership include Blue Key and Scabbard and Blade.

Young Miler Invited

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP)—John Munski, University of Missouri junior Glenn Cunningham, considered the most promising young American miler, has been invited to compete in the Wanamaker Mile of the Millrose Games at Madison Square Garden, Feb. 4. Munski will make his big time debut against Cunningham and Jacques Mostert, the Belgian miler, fast company for a young fellow who did not compete in either the National Collegiate or National A. A. U. championships. His best mile in competition was run in 4m. 16s. flat.

New England Intercollegiate Hockey League Standing

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	P.C.
New Hampshire	3	0	17	2	1.000
Boston College	3	0	15	3	1.000
Boston University	1	0	4	3	1.000
Northeastern	2	2	22	21	.500
Bowdoin	1	1	8	2	.500
Middlebury	1	2	5	22	.333
Colby	1	3	11	24	.250
M. I. T.	0	3	9	18	.000

Result Jan. 16
New Hampshire 1, Bowdoin 0.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	17	6	1	66	30	35
Rangers	15	6	3	64	41	33
Americans	12	8	6	66	66	30
Toronto	10	12	4	55	53	24
Chicago	9	14	4	55	69	22
Detroit	8	14	4	53	67	20
Canadiens	5	16	5	53	66	15

Sporting Around the Hub

Interscholastic Track Meet Jan. 28

Entry blanks for Northeastern University's 12th annual interscholastic track meet Jan. 28 at the Garden are now in the mail, and entries close Thursday, Jan. 19. Events will include the 50-yard dash, 300-yard run, 600-yard run, 1,000-yard run, 45-yard low hurdles, shot put, running high jump, and relay races. Newton High School will defend its championship.

* * *

A week's lay-off evidently did the Junior Olympics no good, for they lost their first league game this season last night to the Marquette Club of Providence by a score of 4 to 3. The win brought the Marquettes into a tie for first with Boston.

* * *

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will be guests of honor at the Brown Club of Boston's annual mid-winter gathering to be held Friday evening at the Hotel Statler. As a tribute to Coach Tuss McLaughry of the football team and his son, John, the affair will be a father and son night. Movies of the Harvard-Brown and Columbia-Brown game will be shown followed by short talks by prominent sport authorities.

* * *

Albert Labastie of Harvard qualified for the national junior foils championship to be held in New York when he won the New England title yesterday at the Peroy Fencing Club, Cambridge.

* * *

Joe McCluskey, who has been shuffling around the board saucers lo these many years, has added his entry for the Larrivee two-mile run at the Prout games in the Garden, Jan. 28. The race will be limited to seven men, and Don Lash, 1938 James E. Sullivan Memorial Trophy winner, and Tommy Deckard, Don's former team mate at Indiana, have already entered. The Rideout twins of North Texas Teachers College—miler Blaine and two-miler Wayne—have been invited to compete.

* * *

Russ Martin, last year's captain of New Hampshire's hockey sextet and currently of the Boston Olympics, thinks the Wildcats have one of the best teams in years and stand a good chance of ending high up in the New England League standing. New Hampshire, which won over Bowdoin, 1 to 0, last night, now has three wins and no defeats in league competition.

* * *

At Cousens gym in Medford tomorrow, the Tufts yearling track team will meet the Boston College freshmen, who opened their season last Saturday by defeating Northeastern.

* * *

The second game of the Olympics-Shawinigan Falls series, originally slated for the Arena next Sunday afternoon, has been shifted to the Garden, and will be played in the evening.

* * *

The second of five Massachusetts-born big league baseball managers invited to attend the third annual dinner of the Boston Chapter of the Baseball Writers' Association at the Copley-Plaza Feb. 2 has accepted. Leo Durocher of Springfield, pilot of the Brooklyn Dodgers, sent acceptance yesterday, and will join Mickey Cochrane of Bridgewater, former manager of Detroit. Others invited but who have not accepted include Gabby Hartnett of Millville and the Cubs, Pie Traynor of Somerville and the Pirates, and Connie Mack of Brookfield and the Athletics. Mack, who is now in Florida, will be the only one who will not be able to come.

* * *

Just when Harvard's hockey team has begun to hit on all cylinders, along come the mid-year examinations, which may prove disastrous, as they have in the past. Coach Clark Hodder, however, intends to avert such an occurrence and has announced that practice will be held every day for those who wish to attend. Informal scrimmages will be arranged between the varsity, freshman, and junior varsity teams

* * *

Tufts basketball quintet opens its three-game road trip tonight when it faces the strong Union College team in Schenectady. Coach Cochrane will start the high-scoring trio of Fred Jenkins, Charlie Tibbs, and Phil Varney, who scored more than 400 points last season. Jim Weldon, highest-scoring guard in New England last winter, and Henry Pecheux will start at the guard positions. Tufts meets Williams tomorrow, and Springfield Thursday.

* * *

Coach Jerry Tatton's Husky track team opens its season Saturday against Bates at Lewiston. The Huskies expect to enjoy one of their best seasons on the boards, and this inaugural meet should furnish them an excellent idea of their strength.

Trouble With Smythe Gave Job To Billy Boyd, Ex-Ranger Star

Assistant managers at hockey rinks are usually the fellows who make the wheels go 'round, holding the minor title but with the major job, and if you should drop in at the Syracuse rink some day you'd have a perfect picture of this situation. Bill Boyd, assistant manager of the Salt City Hockey Club, the official name for the Stars organization, has so many duties that often he can't get to see a game. He hasn't seen a complete game this season.

Boyd, who used to patrol a wing for the New York Rangers and was considered quite a stick handler and one of the best back checkers in the National Hockey League, was brought to Syracuse primarily to develop scholastic and amateur hockey. But in the time he has been there his duties have increased manifold, so much so that now he runs the list from overseeing ticket sales to supervising ice making and inspecting uniformed ushers.

Tried All Angles

Boyd knows the game of hockey from all angles. He was a player with the Rangers. Then he went in for refereeing. And later he tried his hand at coaching, holding down the job as boss of the Baltimore Orioles in the Eastern United States Amateur League.

For several years Boyd handled the whistle in the National Hockey League, and while he usualy ruled with a firm but gentle hand, keeping the high-spirited players under control when battles seemed imminent, there was one time that he missed. Although it wasn't a player who started the fuss.

Recommended for Job

It was a game in which the Toronto Maple Leafs were playing. The Leafs were a pretty obstreperous bunch that night and Boyd essayed to cool them off by sending several of them to the proper place for that—to the cooler. On the bench, Conn Smythe, the Toronto manager, was having a bad time of it. Each time Boyd called a penalty against the Leafs, Smythe's temperature started skyward and finally the unpredictable Smythe boiled over. He leaped the boards, went tearing across the ice and in less time than it takes to tell about it (and in too short a time for Boyd to defend himself) he was on Bill's back. Smythe was fined by the league.

After that Smythe vowed he was Boyd's enemy for life.

So what happens—Smythe is the man who recommended Boyd for his present position at Syracuse.

Wildcats Win, 1-0

BRUNSWICK, Maine, Jan. 17 (AP)—A fast-skating University of New Hampshire sextet pinned a 1-0 defeat on Bowdoin's hockey team in a hard-fought game here yesterday.

Patten, the victors' right wing, caged the winning tally on a pass from Fournier in 10.28 of the second period. Bowdoin's second string goalie, Lewis Upham, had turned back 11 New Hampshire shots in the first frame.

Sophomores Play Prominent Part In M. V. Basketball

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa—Sophomores are doing their bit these days as the Missouri Valley Conference cage race waxes hot, but four boys appear to be grabbing most of the headlines.

These newcomers to college basketball are Jesse Renick of Oklahoma A. & M., Jerry Fort of Grinnell, Bob Patterson of Tulsa, and Walter O'Connor of Drake.

Renick, isn't listed as a sophomore pounder, isn't listed as a sophomore as he is a junior college transfer, but his many goals from a guard position have come in handy for the Aggies who lack their punch of last year. Henry Iba is depending heavily on sophomores, including two promising forwards, Gene Smelser and Art Johnson, and a pair of centers, John Gibbs and Howard Francis.

Not so husky as Renick is little Walter O'Connor of Drake, but already he's ranked as one of the slickest ball-handlers the Bulldogs ever have had. As a prep the tiny guard led Class B Melrose High to an Iowa championship, and now he's the only sophomore to crack the Drake lineup.

Tulsa University's fine showing is largely attributed to the sensational shooting of Bob Patterson, sophomore forward who in the summer rates as the No. 1 tennis player of the Missouri Valley sector. Howard Crowe, another sophomore, is Patterson's running mate.

Fort and Piesner, also a sophomore forward, have combined with the veteran Fred Luther to score most of the points which have given Grinnell a great record.

Washington, St. Louis and Creighton are depending largely on veterans this year, but Washburn features a team made up almost wholly of sophomores. They include Charles Ostmeyer, Jim Cables, Wally Schroeder, Kayo Emmot, George Clark, and Erskine Money.

Has Coach Guessing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Bennie Oosterbaan's Michigan basketball squad keeps him guessing.

He contends he knew his team was going to beat Michigan State in its opener, but admits he had no idea the win would appear so easy. He had no hope of winning from Notre Dame, he said, but his squad trimmed the Irish, 40 to 38, in the first game between the colleges in 14 years.

"They're just a bunch of scrappers," Bennie said after the Notre Dame game. "They can't seem to see any reason for losing."

One-Man Football

MASSENA, Iowa (AP)—For information on six-man football scoring technique consult Bill McKee of Massena high school. He scored 235 points in 10 games last fall compared with an opponent's total of 48 points. And McKee had 10 touchdown sprints called back because of penalties.

Red Sox Gas Dispenser

Wide World

Jim Bagby Jr.

This young Boston pitcher, winner of 15 games last year, works at his gasoline station in Atlanta, Ga., during the winter months.

THE SOUTH BREAKS ITS SHACKLES

A Timely and Revealing Series

12 articles

FEBRUARY 1-14, 1939

The story of how the South is rising to meet changing conditions, as told to a Monitor staff writer in personal interviews by the actual leaders of Southern thought today—educators, churchmen, business men, farmers, editors, and political leaders.

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March 12-18 Set for Hoop Championship—Gottselig Pressed in Hockey Scoring

Basketball Tourney At Denver for Fifth Year

By Willard N. Greim
Chairman, National A. A. U. Basketball Committee

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 17 (AP)—Basketball as a sport has come a long distance since the "peach basket" days of the game at Springfield College when those Massachusetts boys were attempting to find a game that would be suitable for indoor play during winter months.

Several additions have been made to perfect the play, but the fundamental rules of the game have remained unchanged. Attempts have been made to make the game faster and this accounts for the extension of the court beyond the bankboards.

Peach Baskets

A further attempt may someday be made to bring back the "peach baskets" by doing away with the bankboards and having two baskets about 10 feet from the end lines which may be shot at from all directions.

The Amateur Athletic Union accepted jurisdiction over basketball when it was developing into a nation-wide sport among players who had no other affiliation. There was an immediate demand for a National championship. These championships really came into note during the long period they were being held at Kansas City, Mo.

This year for the fifth consecutive year the men's basketball championships are to be held in Denver, Colo. The dates will be March 12-18. The past four tournaments have been very successful from all points of view. During the past tournaments the number of teams has ranged from 45 to 54 and the attendance increased to 30,000.

From Distant Points

Teams have come from such distant points as New York City, New Orleans, North Carolina, Texas, California and Washington as well as from many points not so far away. In 1938, 24 of the 39 associations of the A. A. U. were represented by their champions in the National tournament.

Plans are being made to entertain the various teams this year, and while it is too much to expect a representative of every association, preparations are being made to take care of all if they wish to come. Association champions are preferred, but the entry of any teams will be accepted if its record is worthy and it can obtain clearance from its home association. Past tournaments have had about one third college teams.

Team entries will close Wednesday, March 8. The 1939 tournament will perhaps furnish a new champion and new names on the all-America A. A. U. team.

Famous Coach Watches Son Practice

Wide World

PHILADELPHIA — Coach Lawson Robertson, who starts his twenty-third season as University of Pennsylvania track and field mentor, stands by as his son, Charles A. Robertson, a hurdler on the Penn track, works out at Franklin Field.

Schriner Gains On Black Hawks Leading Scorer

MONTREAL, Jan. 17 (AP)—The old reliable Johnny Gottselig hasn't been so reliable of late and Sweeney Schriner is just one point behind in the National Hockey League's scoring statistics. Gottselig, who hasn't scored a point in two weeks campaigning has 24 tallies, Schriner 23.

Gottselig started fast but the Chicago Black Hawks' forward has fallen off of late. He has 11 goals and 13 assists to his credit while Schriner, long an attack star with the New York Americans, has seven goals and 16 assists.

Gottselig's 11 goals put him in a three-way tie for leadership in that department with Toe Blake of the Montreal Canadiens and Alex Shibicky of the New York Rangers. Schriner's assist total gives him the edge as the top helper on goals, two ahead of the Canadiens' Paul Haynes.

Syl Apps of the Toronto Maple Leafs registered the biggest gain of week. His four goals and two assists, all but one assist were scored in one game, pushed his total to 17 points. The records of the leading scorers:

Player, Club	G	A	Pts
Gottselig, Chicago	11	13	24
Schriner, Americans	7	16	23
Anderson, Americans	9	12	21
Blake, Montreal	10	11	21
Barry, Detroit	8	13	21
Stewart, Americans	10	10	20
C. Smith, Rangers	7	13	20
Carr, Americans	9	10	19
Hextall, Rangers	9	10	19
Howe, Detroit	7	10	17
Cain, Montreal	7	10	17
Haynes, Montreal	3	14	17
Watson, Rangers	6	11	17
Apps, Toronto	7	10	17
Wiseman, Americans	6	10	16
Dillon, Rangers	6	10	16
Jackson, Americans	9	7	16
Miller, Rangers	7	9	16
Desilets, Chicago	8	7	15
Bauer, Boston	6	9	15
Liscombe, Detroit	4	11	15

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Another Valuable Trophy

There is still a valuable trophy to be awarded some member of the sports fraternity for the season of 1938. And who will be the winner is to be decided by ballots which were recently sent to 215 voters. This trophy takes in a much broader field than any of those yet given, as it is not only open to athletes, but it is also open to any executive officer who may have rendered conspicuous service to athletics. It is the "Golden Laurel" which is to be presented by the New York World's Fair. The award is to be made soon after the Fair opens April 30.

A Popular Pastime

Awarding trophies and other honors to athletes is becoming more and more popular as the years go on. The James E. Sullivan Trophy for the outstanding amateur athlete, the Heisman Trophy for the outstanding college football player, the Lambert Trophy for the outstanding college football team, the naming of the leading amateur male athlete, the naming of the leading woman athlete, and the leading amateur or professional team have increased interest in every branch of sports, and we predict that such awards will grow in popularity and number as the years go on.

Budge Only Double Winner

It is interesting to note that Don Budge, the former world's greatest amateur tennis player, is the only athlete ever to win two awards. He was awarded the Sullivan Trophy in 1937 as the leading amateur athlete, and received the award of being the leading amateur or professional athlete of the Nation for 1938. Will he now become a triple winner by taking the "Golden Laurel"? The competition this time will be even more severe than it was in the others; but he certainly has a good chance of taking it, unless it goes to some executive officer.

A Diversity of Votes

With so many eligible for the trophy and votes coming from all parts of the country, the ballots are expected to show a wide diversity of opinion. Especially as the year 1938 furnished many athletic achievements which are worthy of special recognition. The margin of victory promises to be smaller than that by which any of the previous awards have been made, and the ultimate winner may well be regarded as having made the greatest contribution to American sports of every kind during the past year.

A Fitting Emblem

The Fair officials are to be congratulated for taking the laurel wreath for this trophy. Centuries ago it was used in the Olympic Games as the symbol of victory, and it is still awarded to the winners of the events held in the modern Olympics. It reaffirms in a world that is continually getting away from old ideals that a victory gained over honorable opponents in an honorable way is being rewarded today by the same tokens of old.

Budge as a Professional

Don Budge is now well on his career as a professional tennis player. Conditions of play are much different from those which prevailed in the amateur ranks; but he has already shown that he can adopt his game to the new conditions with success. Winning his first two matches from Vines no doubt caused considerable surprise, as it was generally believed that it would take a few matches to reach his best playing under the new condition; but he seems to have mastered the situation at the very start. That he will be able to hold his own against both Vines and Perry already seems assured; but we doubt if he is able to defeat them by any wide margin.

* * *

Sport Shavings Here and There

San Francisco will stage the western playoff of the new National Collegiate A. A. basketball championship tournament at Treasure Island in March. . . . California has a great basketball center in Bill Ogilvie. He is 6ft. 6in. tall and weighs 220 pounds. . . . Raymond Cox, Duke alumnus, hitch-hiked from Greer, S. C., to Pasadena to see the Rose Bowl football game. The distance was 2,491 miles.

Los Angeles has a new bicycle racing track named the Washington Bowl. . . . Ice skating is becoming so popular in Los Angeles that there is always a line waiting to get into the Pan-Pacific rink when public skating starts at 10 a. m. . . . Now the question is will Dave O'Brien do better as a passer in the professional league than his predecessor, Sammy Baugh, did as a freshman last fall?

The new Hollywood (Calif.) Sports Garden which is to be built will seat 30,000. . . . There were 26 more shutouts in the National League than in the American last summer. . . . College elevens coached by Howard Jones have won 182 games.

Monte Carlo Rally

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Europe's outstanding motor event of the year—the Monte Carlo Rally—starts today (Jan. 17), when about 120 entrants from many different countries set out from eight starting points to brave the most testing road conditions in a dash to Monte Carlo.

It is not everyone's idea of enjoyment to drive continuously for three days and four nights on ice-bound roads, or maybe through fog and snow, but there is always the thought of sunshine on the Riviera and an enthusiastic welcome from the fashionable gathering there. To say nothing of the coveted prizes.

Starting Points

Starting points are Palermo in Sicily, Athens, Tallinn, Bucharest, John o' Groats in Scotland, Umea in Sweden, Stavanger in Norway and Amsterdam. The routes do not go direct to Monte Carlo.

Those who choose Amsterdam, 902 miles from Monte Carlo, start with a maximum of 466 marks; those from Athens, 2,343 miles away, start with 500 marks. It is up to competitors to decide whether to start from Athens with more marks and more chance of losing them or from Amsterdam with its easier route but smaller maximum marks. Most competitors start from the difficult places like Athens and Tallinn. But even if they get through with a spotless record they have still to undergo acceleration, braking, hill-climbing tests before the final scores are added up.

There are lots of other competitions, too, for elegant coachwork and comfortable bodies. Prizes are given away in the square overlooked by the Price of Monaco's Palace. One certainly sees some remarkable ingenuity at Monte Carlo for the car crews with days and nights in their vehicles make them as much like hotels on wheels as possible.

Britain Enters 41

Britain's entries are most numerous at 41. A specially equipped Ford V-8 "22" is being driven by Miss Amy Johnson, famous airwoman, and Mrs. J. McEvoy from John O' Groats.

Half of the car's interior can be converted into a bed so that during the days and nights spent on the road one of the crew will be able to sleep while the other drives.

The interior is also fitted with an illuminated map table, built-in cosmetic and first-aid outfits, radio, heater, defroster, and compass. Sheepskin rugs cover the floor to keep out the cold along the Alpine sections of the course. The luggage compartment is specially fitted with suitcases and a picnic outfit, and is automatically lighted when the lid is raised.

The car is fitted with fire extinguishers, controlled from the driving seat, which automatically come into operation at vulnerable points if required. Raising the bonnet lights up the whole of the engine compartment in case roadside repairs are necessary.

There are a number of Britain's small cars of 8 to 10 horsepower competing.

Senators Expect Chief Executive

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—Clark Griffith, President of the Washington Senators, headed south today without signing up his most famous pitcher—Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States.

"I'm not worrying," said Griffith. "He'll be out there throwing the first ball. If we didn't have any more pitching problems than him, we'd be set."

Three months from today, Griffith's going to count heavily on the President to make the first pitch of the 1939 baseball season. It will be Mr. Roosevelt's seventh annual start.

"He's our best pitcher, too," said Griffith. "Look at his record—six times he's pitched for us and we've won 'em all but one."

And Talking of . . . Rugger

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The 'Spoiler' Spoils the Spectacle

LONDON—Unlike American Football, the British Rugby game permits no interference with a player not actually holding the ball. And that is why so much controversy arises here these days regarding the activities of the ultra-keen "spoiling" wing forward, the specialist who specializes in being so near to breaking the off-side law that the effect on the game is almost the same as if he had actually broken it. Though this type of forward, met in increasing numbers, may not break the law, he certainly does break the continuity of play, and for this reason many people hold that the spoiler is spoiling Rugger as a spectacle.

You see, his tactics are essentially negative. His particular job starts when he and his fellow-forwards have lost the pushing-match for possession of the ball in the scrummage (which he often helps them to do by failing to shove hard in his eagerness to make a quick breakaway for spoiling purposes) and his concern is just to mess things up for the people whose superior work in the scrum has earned them possession of the ball. This he does by arriving among the enemy half-backs as soon as the ball does.

In theory, a wing forward who remains always behind the ball, as enjoined by the off-side law, cannot reach the opposing fly-half and scrum-half as quickly as the ball does, if those halfbacks' forwards have heeled back cleanly. But in practice he seems able to do it all the same. With the result that back play is woefully cramped, excessive kicking into touch is encouraged, and scrambling "close" work takes the place of the "open" threequarter play—fast running, neat passing, clean tackling—that can make Rugger such a bonny sight to watch.

The argument in defence of the much-criticised marauder—he is always so nearly off-side that the opposition, the referee and the crowd always entertain very grave doubts about him—is that the remedy lies in the hands of the opposing half-backs. The scrum-half, it is said, should learn to pounce on the ball as it comes out from under his forwards' heels in a scrummage and that, all in one swinging movement, he should pick up the ball and pass it hard and long to his partner, who should be in full stride when the ball reaches him. But that is a counsel of perfection.

Meanwhile, the game suffers and the cry goes up. What can be done about it? So far, nobody has hit upon a conclusive answer to the question. Though the Rugby Union, controlling body for the game, has sanctioned experiments to show how things would work out if a rule were introduced, reading "No player shall advance beyond his own front row forwards until the ball is out of the scrummage." All that these experiments have shown, however, is that, even under the proposed new conditions, a really fast wing forward, if permitted to neglect his duties as a pusher in the scrum, can still persist in his "spoiling."

The thing is a vicious circle. Partly because the wing forward is not pushing, his pack loses the ball in the set scrums against eight solid shovers. And because the wing forward is always pitching into the enemy halfbacks or even the three-quarter-backs (if the ball gets thus for) the people who do get the ball have no time in which to do anything constructive with it. Down it goes onto the floor. A jostle of scrabbling humans closes about it. The referee's whistle blows. The whole sorry performance begins again. And, at the end of the game, the spectators go home grumbling.

Evers Reunited With Maranville On Albany Club

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 17 (AP)—Johnny Evers and Walter (Rabbit) Maranville reunited today—paired again in organized baseball as they were 25 years ago.

Amid "get acquainted" affairs given by fans, the pair mapped plans to work together this year to bring a pennant to the Albany club in the Eastern League—Evers as vice-president, Maranville as manager.

The same "go get 'em" spirit prevailed as when they became teammates in 1914 on the famed Boston Braves, which startled the baseball world by coming from nowhere to win the National League flag and then the World Series in four straight games.

Evers was in his 10th year in baseball then, Maranville his second. Johnny played second base and the Rabbit was shortstop, batting .279 and .246 respectively for the year.

They separated in 1917, Evers going to Philadelphia in the National League, but they crossed paths again 12 years later when Evers returned to the Boston Braves (now the Bees) as scout. Maranville, meantime, had been with Pittsburgh, Chicago, Brooklyn and St. Louis.

Evers was first to leave the major leagues, dropping his Boston post in 1935 to become general manager of Albany in the International League for a year. He remained out of organized baseball after that until recently elected vice-president of the Eastern League outfit.

Maranville came here after managing Rochester and Montreal in the International and Elmira in the New York-Penn circuit, now the Eastern.

Argonauts Coach Against Rule Changes in Canadian Football

TORONTO (CP)—Lew Hayman, coach of Toronto Argonauts, Canadian Senior Football Champions in 1937 and 1938, in an address at the club's celebration banquet here recently asked that Canadians fight any attempt to change the rules of the game.

"This is not hokum or hipperdipper on my part," Hayman, native of Paterson, N. J., told the assemblage of more than 200. "Fundamentally our Canadian game is good. From time to time minor changes are necessary but let us keep what we have now.

"If any changes are to be made, let them make them across the line (United States). We have a better game and the surface of its possibilities have only been scratched."

Hayman, who came here from Syracuse, N. Y., in 1932 and who formerly played with Syracuse University, visualized crowds of anywhere from 30,000 to 40,000 at Canadian football finals in the future.

"This is my first public word of appreciation to my kids," Hayman said. "A great bunch who won for me a Canadian championship in 1937 and the year just past. Football is my hobby, and I love it."

Hayman said he would like to see a uniform game for Canada. He deplored the fact that the Dominion could not have an intersectional final between the East and the West without one side handicapped by rules foreign to it.

The Argo coach, whose team defeated Winnipeg Blue Bombers to take the Dominion title the past two seasons, was lauded by several speakers.

High School Group Checks Rumors Of Proselyting Boys

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17 (AP)—The San Francisco Academic Athletic Association called a meeting today to investigate reports some athletes had been lured into certain high schools on promises of free streetcar rides and ice cream cones.

Arthur Fagin, President of the Association, said charges of proselyting which assertedly have four local high schools threatening to break off athletic relations with a fifth, poses a particularly troublesome problem for the body in that it has no regulations governing the subject.

"We never thought of proselyting entering high school athletics," Fagin said. "We had always considered that a problem peculiar to colleges."

However, Fagin said, the Association at today's meeting would start an investigation behind closed doors and "later, perhaps, we'll have something to report."

Meanwhile, reports continued to gather momentum that high school basketball coaches were charging each other with enticing outstanding graduates of junior high schools to enter senior high schools in other districts with promises of free equipment, free streetcar rides and free ice cream cones.

Fagin said charges of proselyting "apparently are well founded."

Benny Neff, Lowell High School coach, with whose school Gallileo, Commerce, Mission, and George Washington high schools are reportedto be considering severing athletic relations, said:

"Any reports that I ever have offered any athlete any more consideration than a chance to play on the team are preposterous."

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Joe Di Maggio, New York Yankees' outfielder, voted "player of the year" by Baseball Writers' Association.

Three Years Ago

Ernie Nevers, all-America fullback at Stanford, named head football coach at Lafayette, replacing Herb McCracken.

Five Years Ago

Survey showed eight of 16 big league baseball clubs planned to cut salaries, down 25 per cent in two years, with Babe Ruth topping list at reported $35,000.

Rain Prevents Cricket

SYDNEY, Australia, Jan. 17 (CP)—Rain that brought relief to New South Wales after days of record breaking temperatures, prevented play yesterday in the Sheffield Shield cricket match between New South Wales and South Australia.

With the temperature at 114 Saturday the home team made 246 runs, South Australia replying with 114 runs for two wickets.

College Hockey

New Hampshire 1, Bowdoin 0.
Princeton 3, Williams 2.

Budge Leads Series

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 17 (AP)—Bruce Barnes and Dick Skeen the prelim boys of the pro tennis tour, have been put in their place.

Victorious a week ago in a special doubles match against the main eventers, Ellsworth Vines and Don Budge, they barged into the Mid-West announcing they were not even a little bit afraid of the stars; would take them on again and show Kansas Citians how it was done.

But some 5,000 fans saw something else. They saw Vines and Budge, with powerful blows, practically blast the challengers out of the arena, 6—2, 6—4.

The fans also saw Budge down an off-form Vines 8—6, 6—4, to take a 5—4 edge in the series.

One Stroke Worth $1,200 to Chicago Star at Oakland

OAKLAND, Calif., Jan. 17 (AP)—One stroke was worth $1,200 to Dick Metz, Chicago golf professional when he beat Ernest J. Harrison of Oak Park, Ill., in an 18-hole playoff for first money in the third annual Oakland $5,000 open tournament yesterday.

Metz carded a 69, one below par for the Sequoyah course, while Harrison came in with a 70.

The two pros were tied with 274 each when the tournament was supposed to have wound up Sunday, necessitating an extra round. For five days' work the Oak Park shotmaker collected $750.

Metz was out in 34, one below par and came home on the last nine with a 35. Harrison shot 35 on both nines.

One behind at the 18th, Harrison had a chance of forcing the match into an extra hole. He dropped his approach shot within three feet of the cup and Metz's ball landed six feet from the flag. But Metz dropped his putt to take the match.

Both players got an additional $150 each for their troubles when they divided yesterday's gate receipts.

Tolmich Runs in East

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP)—Allan Tolmich of Detroit, outstanding hurdler of the 1938 indoor track campaign, has filed his entry for the 60-yard dash and 60-yard high hurdles in the Millrose A. A. Games Feb. 4 at Madison Square Garden. Tolmich will attempt to repeat the double he scored in these events at last year's meet.

Giants Sign Jurges

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP)—The New York Giants announced today that Bill Jurges, shortstop acquired from the Chicago Cubs in the biggest player trade this winter, has sent in his signed contract. Jurges is the eleventh Giant player to accept the club's terms for the 1939 season.

58-57

GREEN BAY, Wis. (AP)—The two highest scores in the National Professional football league for the past season were Green Bay Packer all-league stars. Clarke Hinkle, fullback, scored 58 while Don Hutson, end tallied 57 points.

Drawn by John Allan May

Nee Has Hope for Rookies

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Jan. 17 (AP)—Johnny Nee, talent scout for the New York Yankees these 14 years, today expressed hope for a good crop of baseball rookies.

"This should be a good year," said the veteran who played 29 years in the minors before being signed to the Yankee scouting staff by Miller Huggins. "They seem to run in cycles. But if one boy out of a dozen we send up makes good, why that's almost batting .400 for the season."

Nee said the business of scouting was getting more complicated each year, and blamed free hitting and the baseball farm system for the complications. Time was when you looked for a pitcher who could pitch, he said, but today the pitcher must hit almost equally well with the outfielders if he is to be of full value to his team.

The farm system employed by most clubs also means that likely prospects are tagged long before they are ready for the big time, he declared.

"Why, even the class B clubs in the minors have their own scouting systems, and when you compete against these, the class A's, the class double A's and all the rest of the majors, you run up against the stiffest sort of competition.

"You hear of a good prospect, but unless you get there practically the same day you'll find that three other guys have beenthere before you."

Nee explained that under the Yankee system the scout devotes most of his attention to amateur talent. Nee covers the South. Paul Krichell scours the East. Gene McCann has the middle Atlantic states, Bill Essick the middle West, Joe Devine the Southwest and Chick Fraser the Northwest.

"Every spring I make the circuit of the campuses," Nee said, "picking out the lads to watch and occasionally maybe one who is ready for a tryout."

Each scout has other scouts out in the field reporting to him so that a player blossoming anywhere soon is brought to the attention of the New York club.

Nee, who knows a lot of people in organized baseball and receives numerous tips on prospective stars, has had no little success in his work. Such stars as Bill Dickey, Johnny Allen, Tommy Henrich, Dixie Walker, Bill Werber, Spud Chandler, and Sam Byrd were brought into the major league fold by Johnny Nee.

Wasn't It Football?

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Fifteen years ago St. Joseph's shut out Haverford College, 34-0, in a basketball game.

Formal Protest Lodged

MONTREAL, Jan. 17 (CP)—Formal protest against the goal that gave New York Americans a 1-1 tie with Montreal Canadiens at New York Saturday night was lodged by Cecil Hart, Canadiens' manager, with Frank Calder, National Hockey League President.

Hart claimed Lorne Carr's goal for the Americans was made on an offside play.

Mako and Tidball Win

ORLANDO, Fla., Jan. 17 (AP)—Gene Mako and Jack Tidball, both of Los Angeles, won the doubles crown in the Florida State tennis competition here yesterday after resuming play in a five-set match Sunday night by darkness.

They defeated Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., and Hal Surface of Kansas City, 8—6, 5—7, 7—5, 1—6, 6—4.

Nassau Open Canceled

NASSAU, Bahamas, Jan. 17 (AP)—The $2,500 Nassau open golf tournament, scheduled for Jan. 27-29, has been canceled because of insufficient entries.

The tournament, won last year by Sam Snead, had been reinstated recently after appearing earlier on the canceled list.

Packers Sign Tackle

GREEN BAY, Wis., Jan. 17 (AP)—The Green Bay Packers yesterday announced signing of C. M. Wynick, U. C. L. A. 225-pound tackle. Coach Earl L. (Curly) Lambeau, on a 7,000 mile tour for 50 player interviews, signed Wynick at Los Angeles, the club announcement said.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Villanova 55, St. John's (Md.) 14.
Davis and Elkins 62, West Virginia Wesleyan 61.
Virginia 45, Richmond 28.
Vanderbilt 41, Auburn 39.
Mississippi 33, Tulane 23.
Notre Dame 59, Western Reserve 36.
Northwestern 32, Minnesota 31.
Illinois 45, Ohio State 31.
Indiana 39, Purdue 36.
Wisconsin 43, Michigan 38.
Iowa 29, Chicago 19.
Depaul 38, Xavier 30.
Iowa State 51, Oklahoma 43.
Rice 37, Texas Aggies 29.
California 43, University of Mexico 38.
Manhattan 37, Niagara 32.

English Football

LONDON, Jan. 17 (CP)—In their third meeting to decide entry into the fourth round of the English Football Cup competition Middlesbrough yesterday defeated Bolton Wanderers 1 to 0 on Leeds United's ground. Previously the teams had played two successive draws.

In other third round replayed games Southend United edged out a 4-to-3 victory over Chesterfield in overtime and Huddersfield Town whipped Notts Forest 3 to 0 on the latter's ground.

Middlesbrough now meets Sunderland in the tournament's fourth round, Southend United opposes Blackburn Rovers and Huddersfield plays Leeds United.

Tourists Win Again

EAST LONDON, South Africa, Jan. 17 (CP)—The touring Marylebone Cricket Club team registered the seventh victory of its South African tour yesterday, defeating Border Cricket Club by nine wickets. Four other matches played to date, including two tests, ended in drawn contests.

Border wickets fell rapidly yesterday after the Springboks had compiled a second innings total of 222 for five in Saturday's play and the innings closed for 275. The home team's first innings score reached 121, M. C. C. making 320 and 79 for one wicket.

R. Evans, highest scorer for Border, made 88 runs and in yesterday's play William Edrich hit up 50 not out for the M. C. C. after Len Hutton had been dismissed without scoring.

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Quick Service
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FRANCE

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Boston Amusements --- Stage Prospects, Radio, Music, Art

Boston's Stage Settles Down To Steady Mid-Winter Gait

Openings regularly spaced and evenly divided between new productions and old—Ruth Draper's engagement to be her first in this city in more than four years.

Until the middle of February at least, the theater in Boston seems to have settled down to a steady gait, with openings regularly spaced so that there will be a constant supply but nothing that resembles a rush of new business. Probably Boston could support a larger list of plays. It did, for instance, during the autumn. But once the flurry of tryouts for Broadway has passed, the booking offices in Manhattan have little to offer. Compared to the rest of the country, Boston has been treated generously.

During the coming month the bookings will be evenly divided between new productions and road attractions, with "Stars in Your Eyes"—which opens tonight—and "What Every Woman Wants" in the former classification; and "Of Mice and Men" and "Susan and God" in the latter group. Counting the Federal Theater's presentation of "Macbeth" as something new—for it promises a different treatment of the Shakespearean tragedy—and putting "I'd Rather Be Right" on the other side of the fence, the even division between the two classifications promises to continue through February.

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Miss Draper's Visit

When Ruth Draper comes to the Plymouth Theater on Feb. 6 with her monologues and character sequences it will be her first visit here in more than four years. Her last previous engagement was at the Wilbur Theater in October, 1934. Since then she has made several appearances in New York.

Temporarily Miss Draper has the field to herself. Cornelia Otis Skinner has been touring in the West with her latest "one-woman" show. But Miss Skinner is now preparing to open in a revival of "Candida," which she will bring to Boston later in the season. Dorothy Sands, who has experimented with monologues in the past, will be in Miss Skinner's "Candida" company.

Latest bulletins from Miss Skinner say that John Cromwell will have the part of Marchbanks in "Candida." Mr. Cromwell acted with Katharine Cornell in "Saint Joan" and with John Gielgud in "Hamlet"

Miss Draper—to return approximately to the place where these remarks started—will continue to be her whole company, with the Mr. Clifford of "Three Women and Mr. Clifford" still a figure of the imagination.

♪ ♪ ♪

Spectacular 'Macbeth'

"Macbeth," when it reaches the stage of the Copley Theater in the Federal Theater production now in preparation, will have new lighting and scenic effects—according to announcements which come to hand—but it will not be "modernized" in the sense of the Mercury Theater production of "Julius Caesar," which visited here last season. That is to say, it will not be done on a bare stage. On the contrary massive battlements are promised, and "baroque" costumes to suit the period of the play. Maybe some tricks will be played with Birnam Wood advancing on Dunsinane. But that remains to be seen. Eliot Duvey is in charge of staging the production.

Performances will be given evenings from Tuesday through Saturday, with a matinee on Saturday in place of the Monday night performance.

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New Lonsdale Play

As was announced earlier in the season, a new play by Frederick Lonsdale is to open shortly in New York. The name of it is "Foreigners," and the date set is Feb. 8. The cast will include Tonio Selwart, John Williams, and William Post, Jr.

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Scattered Playwrights

Elmer Rice is now the only member of the Playwrights' Company in New York. Robert E. Sherwood, who wrote "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," has sailed for Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, and other South American ports. It's frankly a vacation trip. On a holiday in Florida are Maxwell Anderson and Kurt Weill, who wrote the words and music of "Knickerbocker Holiday." Sidney Howard is at his home in Tyringham, Mass., working away at his new play—which may or may not be produced this season. S. N. Behrman has returned to Hollywood for a stint in the movies, leaving Katharine Cornell and Guthrie McClintic to grapple with the problems of casting his opus, "No Time for Comedy."

Meanwhile Mr. Rice is keeping an eye on the "Abe Lincoln" and "Knickerbocker" companies and standing by to cast and direct a second company of "Abe Lincoln" if it is decided to send out a road production.

♪ ♪ ♪

With the Players

Nicholas Joy is to have a featured part with Ruth Gordon in John Golden's production of "The Birds Stop Singing." The play is scheduled to open in New York early in February.

Philip Bourneuf, who will be remembered by Bostonians from his Peabody Playhouse days, has been cast for "One for the Money," the small revue that is being produced by Gertrude Macy and Stanley Gilkey.

♪ ♪ ♪

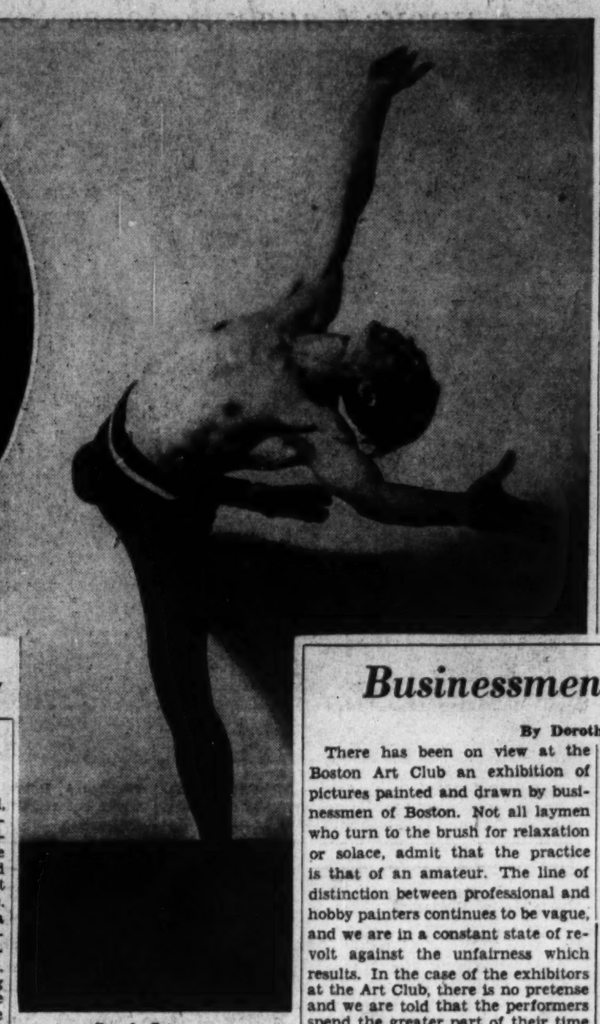
Closing Dates

According to the advertisements, Philip Barry's play, "Here Come the Clowns," will close in New York Saturday night. But there is still talk that Eddie Dowling will continue the run.

Likewise scheduled to end its engagement in Manhattan Saturday night is Maurice Evans' full-length "Hamlet." Mr. Evans will then have until Jan. 30 to prepare for the opening of "Henry IV."

E. F. M.

Barbara Morgan



Charles Weidman

Coming with Doris Humphrey and their group to Jordan Hall, Friday evening, Feb. 10.

Enesco in the Monday Series

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, last night in Symphony Hall, gave the third concert in its current Monday-Tuesday series, with the distinguished Rumanian, Georges Enesco as guest conductor. For program, Mr. Enesco chose varied items, repeating several which he had listed at the preceding concerts of the week-end and again paying homage to one of his young compatriots. We again heard the Mozart "Haffner" Symphony and Dinu Lipatti's "Chef cu lăutari," in addition to which the conductor offered a pair of his own works, the Rumanian Rhapsody No. 1, the Suite No. 2, and as an additional number before the Rhapsody No. 1 his Rhapsody No. 2.

Since the major portion of this program has been reviewed recently in this column, there remains little to be said. Mr. Enesco gave a sturdy performance of the Mozart music. He evidently feels it as vigorous music, and identifies it with vigorous rhythms. His performance had the virtue of originality, even though the listener might take exception to the reading.

The Lipatti item in performance revealed nothing which had not been recognized previously at the Friday afternoon concert, yet it holds a certain amusement, more suited, perhaps, to a less formal type of concert.

Mr. Enesco's own suite was conducted by him at a concert of the orchestra last spring. It is not as "national" in flavor as his rhapsodies and last night seemed to follow more closely than we had realized, the pattern set by Bach. The Monday patrons also were accorded unexpectedly the opportunity to take their choice between the first and second rhapsodies, a privilege not always given to a Boston audience. Although the first was accorded a rousing reception, it was to the second that the audience really responded with a miniature ovation. After all, it does have toe-tickling characteristics which are not to be denied their rights. Throughout the concert, audience and musicians alike responded with enthusiasm to Mr. Enesco, both as conductor and composer.

G. M. S.

José Limon

Who will be seen with the Humphrey-Weidman Group.

More Classic Organ Music

The second concert of E. Power Biggs' new series at the Germanic Museum, Harvard University, offered a further assortment of organ works large and small by composers of the so-called classic period. It is a useful thing to become reasonably familiar with these precursors and minor contemporaries of Bach and of Handel—some of them (to most people) little more than honored names and recipients of lip-homage, others occasionally performed out of their context. Not only did they occasionally produce a major or minor masterpiece, recognizable as such even to us, but they furnish the two great names with an environment of lesser but by no means negligible ones for better perspective, and with an ancestry that makes them more comprehensible and no less admirable. After the hearing of a few such programs as these it becomes far more difficult to regard Bach and Handel as sudden and miraculous phenomena; equally hard is it to treat such men as Walther, Pachelbel, and Buxtehude as mere antiques.

The Vivaldi concerto in D minor with which Mr. Biggs began is fairly familiar from having entered, in a slightly enriched orchestration, the modern symphonic repertory. Originally a concerto grosso, it is one of the numerous works of Vivaldi that Bach transcribed to the organ. The fact is of more than bibliographical interest, for the language of Vivaldi in these four splendid movements—as in many another—is undistinguishable from that of Bach himself. The German might well have been a very different kind of composer, perhaps a less ingratiating one, if the Venetian had not come to his notice.

The D minor Prelude, Fugue, and Ciaconna of Pachelbel, too, suggests a powerful factor in the formation of Bach's style. The cataclysmic opening of the Prelude, the descending chromatics of the fugue subject, even the relatively simple Ciaconna, are in both mood and idiom the work of a mighty forebear of Johann Sebastian. Buxtehude's jovial C-major Fugue, on the other hand, sounds to modern ears like the work of a brilliant and scholarly primitive.

From other German pens were Samuel Scheidt's pleasant variations on an English tune, "Fortuna My Foe"; a group of chorale preludes of Bohm, Pachelbel, and Scheidt; and two admirable examples of the same genre by Gottfried Walther, whose name (if we may judge by the samples of his work offered us in Mr. Biggs' two programs) does not deserve the oblivion that has overtaken it.

From England came a charmingly fluent Corant by John Battishill, onetime conductor of the Drury Lane Theater, a Gigg by Arne, and a marchlike Trumpet Voluntary by Purcell; from France, some sprightly variations by Daquin on a Swiss Nöel, and—most surprisingly—an admirable fugue on the Kyrie, of a fine, serious beauty, by that Couperin who is best known by his witty illustrative harpsichord pieces.

S. S.

Mlle. Boulanger Plans Concerts

Though Mlle. Nadia Boulanger, teacher, organist, and conductor, will be teaching during the remainder of the winter and spring at the Longy School of Music in Cambridge and at Wellesley College, and will give a special series of lectures for students at Radcliffe College, she will conduct concerts as far west as St. Louis and Chicago, and at points from Washington, to Brunswick, Maine.

Many of these programs will be given during January before Mademoiselle Boulanger goes to Cambridge. Music-lovers in the following cities will have a chance to attend either concert or a lecture-recital during this period:

Dayton, Jan. 22-23; Chicago, Jan. 24-26; Detroit, Jan. 27; Pittsburgh, Jan. 28; Philadelphia, Jan. 30; and New York City, the Philharmonic Symphony League lecture, Jan. 31. In St. Louis, Feb. 3-4 she will give two lectures and a concert.

Mlle. Boulanger's regular teaching will begin in Cambridge on Feb. 7. On Feb. 11 she will conduct the New York Philharmonic Orchestra in the first half of a program, and in the second half she and her pupil-composer, Jean Francaix, will play solo parts in Mozart's two-piano concerto in E flat major. Also during February she will give lecture-recitals at Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H.; the Shipley School, Bryn Mawr, Pa.; and St. Mark's School, Southborough, Mass.; as well as lecture and conduct conferences at the Diller-Quaile School and at the Juilliard Foundation in New York City.

The largest undertaking in March will be the Lili Boulanger Memorial Concert in Boston Symphony Hall on March 6, for the benefit of a scholarship fund to be established for an American composer. In this concert the judges will be Mlle. Boulanger, Serge Koussevitsky, Igor Stravinsky, Aaron Copland, and Walter Piston. Mlle. Boulanger will conduct 55 members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in compositions by Lili Boulanger, and in other instrumental works. G. Wallace Woodworth, Director of the Harvard Glee Club and of the Radcliffe Choral Society, will conduct the choral numbers on the program. This Lili Boulanger Memorial Concert will be substituted for the one which Mlle. Boulanger conducts every year in Paris. It will also take the place of the annual joint concert of the Harvard and Radcliffe choruses in Sanders Theater, Cambridge.

During March Mlle. Boulanger will give lecture-recitals at Sarah Lawrence College and at the Hartford, Conn., School of Music, as well as concerts at Wellesley College and at the Gardner Museum in Boston.

Her schedule for April includes three concerts in Washington, two of which will be at the Library of Congress, and concerts at Colby Junior and Bowdoin Colleges, and at Princeton University. In May she will give concerts at the Westover School and at the Brooks School in North Andover, Mass.

Opening

At the Shubert—"Stars in Your Eyes." Musical comedy produced by Dwight Deere Wiman, with a book by J. P. McEvoy, lyrics by Dorothy Fields, and music by Arthur Schwartz. The cast includes Ethel Merman, Jimmy Durante, Tamara Toumanova, Richard Carlson, and Mildred Natwick. Settings were designed by Jo Mielziner, and dances were directed by Carl Randall.

'Netherlands Nightingale'

Nelidoff Studio

Cote Vandermark

Opera and concert soprano who will make her American debut from Hollywood on a coast-to-coast NBC radio hookup, Jan. 26, at 10 p. m., E. S. T.

'Uncle Jim' Harkins of Radio As 'Person' No One Expected

Behind the Microphone

Ever since that night in Fred Allen's "Town Hall" radio program when there was a "Person You Didn't Expect to Meet"—and didn't—a goodly proportion of the population of the United States has been aware of Fred Allen's "Uncle Jim" Harkins.

The sphere of "Uncle Jim" is as picker of the "Person You Didn't Expect to Meet" feature of "Town Hall." In a way it represents a postgraduate course for "Uncle Jim" in the college of Town Hall, for he used to pick the amateurs who appeared on Town Hall, when amateurs did appear on it. Then everybody got a little bored with the amateur idea, and somehow or other it materialized into the "Persons You Never Expected to Meet Here" business.

Along Came Tony

For the most part it has seemed a salubrious substitution. And then "Tony" swam across "Uncle Jim's" horizon, if you can put it that way.

Now Tony's other name is Gazzi. "Tony" Gazzi. "Tony" is a bootblack. What is more important, "Tony" cherishes freedom, personal freedom, the right to live one's life as one sees it, as the most priceless possession in the world. Occasionally "Tony" is a little bewildered when he reflects on his status as a family man—which takes the exceedingly literal form of having a family consisting of a wife and six sons. The reason he was chosen to appear at Town Hall as a "Person You Never Expected to Meet" was that—although plying his trade as a bootblack at the moment in Manhattan, "Tony" has utilized his philosophy of freedom to travel all over the country, gathering an almost phenomenal store of geographical knowledge as he has traveled. In fact he's made a hobby of geography, teaching it to himself by treking over the map. It was to display some of his geographical knowledge that "Tony" was persuaded to appear on the program.

Where Was Tony?

When "Uncle Jim" made him known to Fred Allen, they seemed to like each other. The script was written. "Tony" was told to show up Monday for the preliminary script reading, which is the first step toward getting a new show on the great stage of the big studio at Radio City. "Tony" didn't show up. Everybody was a little anxious; in fact, scouts were sent out—and some of them had police connections—to hunt for "Tony." Tuesday "Tony" turned up, apologized for not appearing Monday, went through the script and seemed to be feeling all right about everything.

Wednesday at 1 p. m. "Tony" didn't show up for the dress rehearsal. Again scouts went whizzing downtown to look for "Tony." No go. Hunting high and low, "Tony" just couldn't be found.

Everybody on the program—in the whistling-in-the-dark manner—thought he'd probably show up at 9 o'clock that night. After all there was what is known as "dough" in it for Tony. More than he would get shining an office building full of boots.

Town Hall went on the air, the cast facing the fact that "Tony" Gazzi was, in the strictest and most ironic sense of the word, the "Person They'd Never Expect to Meet"—for the simple reason that he simply wasn't going to be there. What to do; What to do;

Uncle Jim to the Rescue

It was then that "Uncle Jim" seized the mail and carried it, so to speak. Hastily they re-wrote as much of the script as they could, building an extremely loose structure around the idea of "Uncle Jim's" singing "Roll on, Mississippi." "Uncle Jim," you see, used to be in vaudeville and elsewhere in the theatrical business. It is a long story, and space does not permit going into it here. But the simplest thing that can be said is that "Uncle Jims" sudden emergence in the person of a "Person You Never Expected to Meet" brought the house down. Made the rafters ring. Stopped the show. Did all the things that epic incidents in such circumstances are supposed to do.

"Tony?"

Well, four days later a gentleman called Fred Allen by telephone and announced that he was "Tony" Gazzi's manager and that, if the price originally offered "Tony" for being a "Person You Never Expected to Meet" were increased a little, "Tony" would then be happy to appear, and no fooling.

"No fooling is right," is the substance of what Mr. Allen said, explicitly into the telephone. And that is where the "Tony" Gazzi-Fred Allen situation stands at this moment, and is likely to stand for years to come.

But is it any wonder that "Uncle Jim," since that night, has come to take on a price above rubies?

They got by with it that once. But "Uncle Jim's" idea would be that once is enough and that he doesn't want any more incidents involving "People You Never Expected to Meet"—and Didn't!

J. M.

Businessmen as Painters

By Dorothy Adlow

There has been on view at the Boston Art Club an exhibition of pictures painted and drawn by businessmen of Boston. Not all laymen who turn to the brush for relaxation or solace, admit that the practice is that of an amateur. The line of distinction between professional and hobby painters continues to be vague, and we are in a constant state of revolt against the unfairness which results. In the case of the exhibitors at the Art Club, there is no pretense and we are told that the performers spend the greater part of their time in other occupations. Remembering that information, we look with a greater measure of geniality than critical discrimination upon their contributions.

It so happens that there are two or three contributors who have achieved the stature of professional artists, and who when they paint a picture depend upon more than natural talent. We refer to pictures by Mr. Wilham and Dr. Harvey and Mr. Greenleaf, which seem to result from methodical planning and some insight into the workability and expressiveness of paint.

Among other businessmen whose hobby we commend are W. W. Herrick, A. M. Blackstone, C. H. Wilson, and F. G. Kyle.

♪ ♪ ♪

Another Hobby

At the Boston City Club, Ashburton Place entrance, there are on display drawings made by a mathematics teacher, Peter D. Peterson. Devoted to the subject of the American Constitution and its signers, Mr. Peterson has carefully sought portraits of the latter and made a series of uniform drawings therefrom. The pictures are of interest because of the excellent subjects which command the imagination of the portraitist.

♪ ♪ ♪

Elizabeth O'Neill Verner

Etchings by Elizabeth O'Neill Verner are on view at Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street. Early prints are included, and to this reviewer they remain the more interesting effort. We refer to those atmospheric depictions of "Southern Swamp" and "Live Oaks" and "Gum Swamp," and the views of Charleston.

The recent issues consist of a set of 12 Japanese subjects, portraying typical people and scenes. Mrs. Verner's drawing of people seems a bit tight, a bit brittle for the special character of etching, which when skillfully executed, may be graceful and fluent. Her handling seems better suited to the conventions of other print mediums such as the woodblock.

♪ ♪ ♪

Maps by Blaeu

At Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street, there is being shown a collection of maps by Blaeu, Amsterdam cartographer of the seventeenth century. The maps are exhibited for their decorative beauty rather than their geographic precision, for today we look back to early geography as something primitive and fanciful. Our maps today may be immeasurably more accurate but they do not compare with these early ones for strong design which we must admit has some functional basis.

The little map room at Holman's contains specimens of maps from their early makers to our own time.

♪ ♪ ♪

Children's Art Center

Through the courtesy of the Federal Art Project there is an exhibition at the Children's Art Center of colored block prints by Blanche Lazzell of Provincetown. One of the outstanding group of artists who live through the year at the farthest reach of Cape Cod, Miss Lazzell has continued to refine and elaborate a style which has been her own for years.

The prints at the Art Center are decorative depictions of flowers and native scenery. Miss Lazzell is prompted less by outward likeness than by an impulse to decoration. She chooses the abstract method, the translation of varied depths into a series of flat planes of color, so chosen that they enhance each other and provide an agreeable ensemble. What Miss Lazzell proves is that any systematic method may be made workable, whether it relies upon two dimensional planes, or three dimensional forms. What counts is the taste of the artist.

We pause for a moment to commend this display as appropriate fare for the young frequenters of the Art Center. Children are more inclined to conventional design, and bright cheery color. It is unkind to show them too naturalistic pictures for the young folks will soon emulate qualities in picture making which are least desirable, and which nullify their natural instinct toward true pictorial values.

♪ ♪ ♪

Germanic Museum

At the Germanic Museum at Harvard there is an unheralded exhibition which deserves attention. It consists of German print-makers from the early masters to those of the present. There are loans from the Fogg Art Museum and the Boston Museum.

The display consists of the finely spun engravings of Martin Schongauer, the gleaming woodcuts and lustrous engravings of Albrecht Dürer, works of Altdorfer and Cranach. Here a golden age is represented, an age that is past and which has no counterpart in graphic art today.

The contemporary works are less devoted to handicraft and more to outspoken feeling. The Germans soon after the World War and later expressed their disillusionment in no mild or elegant manner. Shown here are portrayals by Käthe Kollwitz and some woodcut illustrations by Eric Heckel.

Near by are shown handicrafts of the Northern countries: glass, ceramics, silver, weaving. There are sculptures, too, the most moving a portrait by the late Ernst Barlach.

Trudi Mocks Us

According to report, gum-chewing and sky-scraping figure among the quaint American customs Trudi Schoop has observed on her several tours here and packs with good-natured mimicry into the seven scenes of her latest ballet, "All for Love." It was seen briefly in New York last season, but will be presented for the first time in Boston on Friday evening, Jan. 27, in Symphony Hall.

Trudi, remembered most for her tragi-comic "Fridolin on the Road," brings a company of 20 expert dancers, highly trained in the art of satiric pantomime, acrobatic and character dancing, with a base work of ballet. As in the Jooss Ballet, points are not used. One is not likely to see a fouetté, or any feat of academic sparkle. It is the more vigorous aspect of ballet technic rather than the classical delicacy and brilliance that is relied upon, a vigor necessary to the broad stroke of burlesque.

Trudi's home town is Zurich, Switzerland. There with her company, she works and trains and plans new caricature sketches, not with tongue-in-cheek but tongue-stuck-out, for all to see and understand. She is small and blonde, with lake-blue eyes that have tones of sadness under their surface merriment. Look deep and you will find a very acute and sympathetic observation behind the clowning.

M. L.

Early Steps in a Dancer's Career

Trudi and Her Brother Paul Schoop

The Comic ballet dancer, in a rare photograph taken during her childhood. She will return to Symphony Hall on Jan. 27.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

Seats on sale at Box Office for All Performances

D'OYLY CARTE OPERA CO. from London — GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
Tues., Wed., "COX AND BOX" and "H. M. S. PINAFORE." Thurs., Fri., Sat., "THE GONDOLIERS." Jan. 23, 24, 25, "YEOMEN OF THE GUARD."
MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45 St. W. of 8 Ave. Cir. 6-6363. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:15

"Ethel Waters magnificent."—Herald Tribune
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
ETHEL WATERS in
MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS
by DU BOSE and DOROTHY HEYWARD
EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8:40 MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40

HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
JANE COWL in
MAX REINHARDT'S PRODUCTION of
THE MERCHANT OF YONKERS
THORNTON WILDER'S new farce
GUILD THEA., 52nd St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:40 MATINEES THURSDAY and SATURDAY, 2:40

DENNIS KING, VERA ZORINA, VIVIENNE SEGAL, WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
With Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St., Evs. 8:30, $1.10 to $4.40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30. Mail orders.

"★★★★" (Four Stars) MANTLE, Daily News
OUTWARD BOUND
"If ever there was an all-star company, this is it."—Coleman, Mirror.
PLAYHOUSE, 48 St. E. of B'dway. BRy. 9-2628 Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40

EDDIE DOWLING presents
PAUL VINCENT CARROLL'S New Play
THE WHITE STEED
JESSICA TANDY, GEORGE COULOURIS, BARRY FITZGERALD
CORT THEA., W. 48th St. Evgs. 8:40 Mats. WED. and SAT., at 2:40

"Should find a wide and happy public."—John Mason Brown, Post
JOHN C. WILSON Presents
DEAR OCTOPUS
A new comedy by DODIE SMITH
Lucile WATSON, Lillian GISH, Rose HOBART, Jack HAWKINS
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30
BROADHURST Th. 44 St. W. of B'y. CL. 6-6699

3 MATINEES WEEKLY WED., THURS., SAT.
BROCK PEMBERTON'S Honey Chile
XISS THE BOYS GOODBYE
A New Comedy by CLARE BOOTHE
Directed by Antoinette Perry
HENRY MILLER'S Theatre, 124 W. 43 St. BRy. 9-3970. Evgs. at 8:30 Sharp. Mats. at 2:30

William GAXTON and Victor MOORE
in VINTON FREEDLEY'S Musical Hit
LEAVE IT TO ME!
with SOPHIE TUCKER and TAMARA
By Cole Porter BELLA and SAMUEL SPEWACK
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45th St. Evgs. 8:30 Matinees WED. and SAT. at 2:30

"JESSE JAMES"
Tyrone POWER • Henry FONDA • Nancy KELLY
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ 1 to 1 p.m. ROXY 7th Ave. at 50th St. THEA.

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Held Over — 2nd Week
Joan Crawford • Margaret Sullavan
"THE SHINING HOUR"
Also: 'Dramatic School'
Luise Rainer • Paulette Goddard

BEST FILM STUFF FROM ART COUNTRY
GRAND ILLUSION
2ND WEEK
Fine Arts 30¢ till 1 p.m. DOORS OPEN 12:30

THUR. EVE. at 8:15 Jordan Hall $1.65 to 40c
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NEXT SUNDAY 3:30
Rachmaninoff

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JANET GAYNOR • DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, Jr.
THE YOUNG IN HEART
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COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE
Air-Conditioned
Mon., Tues., Wed., 2:30 and 7:45 P. M.
Edward Ellis and Anne Shirley
"A MAN TO REMEMBER"
Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda
"THE MAD MISS MANTON"

NEW YORK CITY

LAST WEEK! EVENINGS at 6:30 Mat. Sat., 1 p. m. to 5:15
MAURICE EVANS presents
HAMLET IN ITS ENTIRETY
One Hour Dinner Intermission, 5:10 to 9:10
ST. JAMES, 44th St. W. of B'way. LAc. 4-4664
Seats Now for "HENRY IV" Opens Jan. 30

"THE SEASON'S UNCHALLENGED SMASH HIT."—N. Y. Times.
OLSEN & JOHNSON'S Musical Revue
HELLZ A POPPIN
WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50 St., Evs. 8:30 Evgs. $1.10-$3.30, ex. Sat., hol. eves and hols. Mats. Wed., Thurs. and Sat., $1.10-$2.20

Schools—Colleges Home Study

Older Farm Youth Adding a Fifth 'H' to the Famous 4

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Older Young People of Farms Active in Self-Improvement

Former 4-H Members Gaily Add Another H. Richer Rural Living Is Aim of These and Similar Groups

By Margaret Root Zahler

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

As everyone knows, farm boys and girls in the 4-H Club have pledged their "Head, Heart, Hand, and Health" to clearer thinking, loyalty, larger service, and better living to their club, their community, and their country. The club is now the largest voluntary youth organization in the world.

And while these fine American youths, the future of American agriculture, have been raising pigs, culling chickens, fattening baby beeves, and growing the finest of grain, there has grown up a movement of older young people. Many of these, who are also 4-H members, wish to enlarge their agricultural programs, branch out into community affairs, and occupy themselves with the things which older young folks think about just before the marriage stage and before "farming on their own."

To illustrate, up in Wisconsin in a thriving county there, some of the older young farm folks started an organization which they called the "5-H" Club, instead of the 4-H Club. When they were asked what the extra "H" was for, they answered Home. This effort up in Wisconsin expresses pretty well the kind of underground swell which is being felt across the country among older youth. Thousands of them are reaching out for pre-adult activities which are beyond the young folks' range of projects.

Seek Further Self-Improvement

The same urge for wholesome community recreation, for advanced studies of farming projects, of farm management, and home-making are apparent among the older rural youth all the way from Texas to Maine, and from Florida to California, it is learned by talking to agricultural leaders who migrate to Chicago at the time of the 4-H Congress each winter.

The older farm youth movement has started more or less "from grass roots." It is not regimented as might be true of youth organizations in some other countries. In fact, agricultural extension leaders and 4-H Club leaders prefer to let the young folks themselves map out their plans so that their various clubs, groups, bureaus, or whatever they may call themselves, will meet the actual needs of the farm neighbors in every small geographic unit.

Their organizations have assumed all kinds of names. In Iowa they call themselves the Junior Farm Bureau. In New Hampshire the Youth Extension. In Pennsylvania and Vermont, the Older Young People's Group. In Arkansas there is a Junior Adult 4-H Club which has some of the same objectives as the young farm folks in other states, though known by a different name. Out in South Dakota in Bon Homme County the same type of older young farm folks call themselves "Progressive Americans."

During the 4-H Congress here, while milling around among agricultural leaders from many states to find out what was going on out on the ranches of the west, the cotonfields of the South, the smaller farms in New England and the rolling prairies of the Middlewest, I was told pretty much the same story by all the leaders.

"These farm folks between the age of, say, 18 and 25 are looking for more social contacts, more education bearing on happy country living," one agricultural leader declared. "They want social evenings along with their more serious farm undertakings. They are interested in etiquette, in dancing, community singing, in recreation. To put it tersely, they want homemaking and agricultural economics but with a social flavor."

There's a club down in Arkansas which is especially interested in local government. They put in a whole day sometimes going about it in a very practical way of actually studying the functions of the County Building following it with a picnic or social evening in some town hall. But it's not just theory that they are after. Each member is given a particular task along the lines of progressive education. One member gets a car license. Another applies for a marriage license. A third is arrested by the sheriff. A fourth registers a title to a piece of property observing all of the details through which he must go. And still another goes through the steps necessary to procure a mortgage on his farm property. These in turn report back to the club meeting, and all get the benefit of the others' experience.

Recreational Projects

In New York State there is more interest in home-made recreation among these older farm youth, according to W. J. Wright, of the New York State College of Agriculture. Many of these farm young folks, Mr. Wright said, have no money for gasoline or movies, and there appears to be a return to the neighborhood as a social unit. But the unit is larger than it was in the "horse and buggy" days. It may take in several counties where the young folks join in home-made dramatics, in song festivals, or perhaps in soft-ball tournaments.

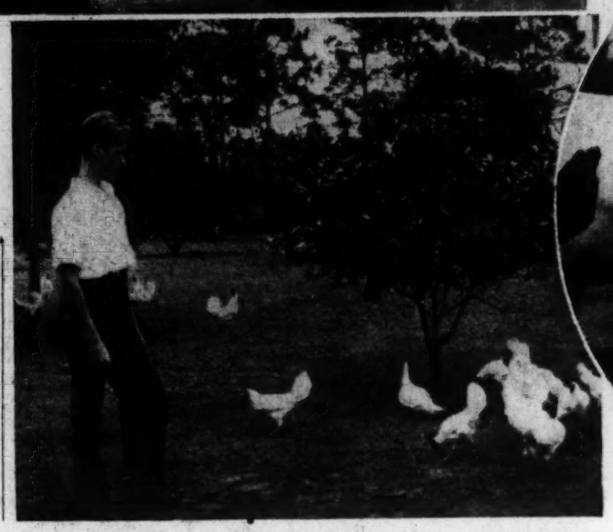
Richer rural living is the objective of most of these rural youth. They want to enjoy themselves more and to get away from the dullness of farm living by enriching it and making it more vital and interesting. They are particularly eager to be well up in social etiquette, and in their membership meetings they ask agricultural leaders all kinds of questions like—"How do I ask a girl to dance with me?" "What do I say when the dance is over?" "Do we have to dance with the wall flowers in order to make the party a better success?" About 4,000 former 4-H Club members between the ages of 16 and 23 are organized in senior 4-H Club projects in New York State, Mr. Wright said.

Helping Younger Members of Family

In Ohio it is estimated there are around 7,500 young farm men and women who are out of school and unmarried between the ages of 18 and 24 who are interested in older rural youth projects. Many of them either have been 4-H members or still are. They are particularly eager to sponsor 4-H Club projects of the younger folks, to help them with their camps, their fairs, their picnics, and their projects.

In Ohio these organizations are known as Older Rural Youth, Rural Young People, Senior 4-H. These enthusiastic young people go in for the study of county government, personality development, etiquette, courtesy, and social recreation, according to C. C. Lang, Ohio State University. The young folks, he says, are at the pre-family age when they are beginning to think about setting up farming for themselves, are looking forward to farm management, and to being useful citizens in the farm community.

This rural youth movement in the State of Iowa has already reached 52 counties. In this State "where the tall corn grows" about 3,600 young men and women between the ages of 18 and 30 are mainly interested in programs comprising education, social contacts, and recreation. Here one of the objectives is to enlarge the agricultural program to make it take in the entire community.



Young Men and Boys Active in 4-H Club Work. Upper Row: Left—Judging Corn in Buffalo County, Nebraska. Right—A County Agent Explaining to 4-H Club Members the Main Points to Look For in Selecting Stock. Lower Row: Left—Looking Over His White Leghorns Down in Pasco County, Florida. Right—A 4-H Club Member and the Prize Holstein Bull He Raised.

Backing Up the Rural School

County PTA Is an Important Community Activity

You and the PTA—7

By Frances S. Hays

Former Education Secretary of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A really effective rural parent-teacher association will always base its program on the needs of the rural community. An urban pattern is a misfit in a rural community. The rural association is a community affair. The entire family attends. Ingenuity must be used in providing for the children who accompany their parents to meetings. Studies of local needs must be made and resources discovered. The group must sing and play, as well as work together; for sociability, freedom and mutual confidence are to be established. These precede whole-hearted support of a community program—everywhere.

A wide range of interests is indicated in the reports from rural associations. This is as it should be if the activities are within the range of parent-teacher objectives. Real growth is from within. It is never imposed from without. Each local association chooses its own program based on its own interests and needs. Ideas may be obtained from outside sources, but adaptation to the local situation is essential. It has been found that major emphasis among rural association centers on better schools and better teachers; safety education; health; libraries; community recreation; the new curriculum; needs of rural youth.

Investigation of the needs of rural youth, and ways of meeting these needs, is receiving attention by rural associations. It is a challenging fact that of the 20,000,000 youth from 16 to 25 years of age in the United States, 10,000,000 live in rural communities, and that approximately one half of these are unemployed. The Maryland Youth Study, based on nearly 14,000 interviews with young men and women, and which was published by the American Council on Education, May, 1938, revealed the imperative need of a guidance program, adaptation of curriculum to the actual needs of youth, in school and out, and the demand for social and recreational activities of a constructive nature. PTA's are acutely aware of their responsibility in this situation, and are joining with community agencies in allied fields in thinking their way through to a just and adequate solution of this problem.

Improvement in educational and cultural opportunities are major considerations in making life on the farm more desirable and attractive for young and old alike. Teaching in a rural school has been regarded by many teachers merely as a stepping stone to an urban position. Complacent acceptance of this attitude by rural people has been a chief factor in its continuance. But parents — and teachers—are becoming aroused concerning this and other unnecessary inequalities of educational opportunity for rural children. Together they are studying the situation and are effecting changes, sometimes with amazing speed.

Study Groups Held Also

Many study groups are being formed, including both parents and teachers, and led by a superintendent, a principal, a member of the school board, or a qualified layman. Subjects studied include the school plant, qualified teachers, length of school term, the curriculum, administrative units, finances, and others. Bulletins published by the U. S. Office of Education, or by the National Education Association, giving last-word information on the problems of rural education, are being used as a basis of these discussion groups. "Our Public Schools," published by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers for this purpose, is widely used as a basis of study. Progressive rural teachers are finding a challenging opportunity to aid in the development of an informed public opinion concerning rural education through parent - teacher groups.

United action of all the PTAs in a county is made possible through the County Council, which is a part of the state Parent-Teacher organization. In some counties there is a PTA in each school. Anne Arundel County, Maryland is an example, with 29 schools and 29 PTAs. In New Jersey, county organization is complete with 21 counties and 21 county councils.

A council meets several times a year, usually in different parts of the county, with delegates from each association in attendance. At council meetings, state or county educational leaders present special features of the educational program, proposed school legislation, or problems and needs as they relate to parent-teacher interests; publications are displayed; a school of instruction is held; problems are discussed and their solution found; and there is a general exchange of ideas. Joint projects are undertaken or promoted by the council, such as, a county library or bookmobile, a county nurse, dental clinics, a county-wide chorus, a traveling art exhibit, a recreation project,—all depending on what is agreed upon as the greatest "felt need" calling for PTA effort and influence. A superintendent, asked during the depression what the PTA should do for the schools, replied, "Just what it has been doing all along."

A Well-Planned Organization

A well-planned PTA unites home, school, and community in the education and welfare of children and youth. But teachers are occasionally heard to say, "A PTA is fine—when it is the right kind." Then, just what is meant by the right kind? An answer may be found in the studies which have been made by educators concerning the effectiveness of PTAs. Here are some of the points on which there is unanimous agreement: (1) The objects of a PTA clearly understood by all; (2) Membership representative of all families; (3) Organization kept simple; (4) Sound policies followed; (5) General participation by the members; (6) Abilities of members discovered and used; (7) Leadership developed; (8) A minimum of entertainment and money-making; (9) An educational program based on local interests and needs; (10) Long-time planning; (11) Discussion methods used; (12) Children provided for; (13) A cordial, friendly, co-operative attitude.

Nearly 7000 Rural Parent-Teacher Associations sent reports on their work in 1937-8. As many more did not report. The reporting 50 per cent gave evidence of their understanding of the legitimate and desirable objectives of a PTA. They seem to have justified the existence of this organization wherever there is a school, regardless of the number of other organizations in the community.

This is a series of 12 Tuesday articles. And, by the way, are you following the Parent column on the Saturday Education Page?—Editor.

League's Annual Student Contest

New York

For the thirteenth year the Educational Committee of the League of Nations Association is announcing its annual student contest. The date set for this country-wide examination in high schools is April 14, 1939.

Beside the trip to Europe which always tops the list of awards, several important colleges will give scholarships in connection with the contest. Smith College offers a $500 scholarship, Carleton College in Minnesota a $300 scholarship, and Radcliffe College a scholarship valued at $100. Knox College in Illinois will give a $200 scholarship to the senior submitting the best paper from among nine of the mid-west states. Boston University offers a $100 scholarship as an award for the best Massachusetts paper. In addition to the national awards, cash prizes are available in the following states: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York City, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

This year's contest will be based not only on study of the organization and activities of the League of Nations as described in the handbook "Essential Facts" and in the Covenant of the League, but also on a third pamphlet by Louise Leonard Wright entitled "Toward a Collective Peace System." This pamphlet was originally written for the National League of Women Voters but by permission of that organization a special student edition has been prepared for the purposes of the contest.

"We want a frank study of how the nations may organize themselves to prevent war and safeguard peace," said Mrs. Harrison Thomas, Educational Secretary of the League of Nations Association, in making the announcement. "Surely the present world situation indicates as never before the need for a stabilized world and the tragic importance of these problems to our own young people."

The Committee on Award which will have the task of selecting the winning papers is headed by Mrs. Dana Converse Backus of New York. Other members of the Award Committee are: Edgar J. Fisher of the Institute of International Education, James F. Green of the Foreign Policy Association, Ursula P. Hubbard of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Beatrice Hyslop of Hunter College, Elimina R. Locke of Lincoln School and Arthur Reeve of the National Peace Conference.

As an Exciting Adventure

The Youth Round Table

Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Our first speaker calls World Friendship "one of the most exciting adventures one can undertake." It can be mutually enlightening, broadening, and deeply satisfying. To make it so, however, we need to put into each of our letters the very best that is in us, and do what we can to learn more about our friend's country so that our letters will be full of understanding and interest. Another thing, and a most important one, we should consider ourselves ambassadors, and test every letter we write for accuracy and sincerity as to the way in which it interprets our own country to another. Careless exaggeration, or the recital of anything that will give wrong impressions of our country to one who may know little beyond what we tell, has no place in a letter from an "ambassador." Don't you agree? —Chairman.

* * *

Alabama

Dear Chairman:

To me, world friendship is one of the most exciting adventures one can undertake. To exchange views with others from far off places is quite educational and interesting.

Today I received a letter from one of my unseen friends and she said, in speaking of the Round Table, "The greatest unfoldment in regard to friendship has come to me through all this national and international correspondence. I see friendship as a spiritual quality, not dependent on time, space, or even human personality."

This, I think, expresses the thought for all of us. So thanks for the pleasure the Round Table has given me. As I am in my early twenties I hope to be with you many more years. Wishing you all the success you so rightly deserve.

(Miss) R. F.

* * *

A Little of Everything

Florida

Dear Chairman:

For many weeks now I have been an enthusiastic reader of the Round Table discussions. I am an associate librarian in a small town in south-central Florida. As my profession calls for an interest in everything "under the sun" and demands a smattering knowledge of many subjects, I find this column most entertaining and enlightening.

As Mr. R. G. H. of Massachusetts suggested several months ago, I travel by mail as a hobby, and derive much pleasure and information therefrom.

During the Sudeten crisis in October I watched developments with especial interest, for two of my correspondents live in the very center of the disputed area. In November I received word from one of them that he and his family were safe.

I feel that if every public school would encourage letter writing between our boys and girls and those of other countries, this might go far in helping to build a permanent world peace.

(Miss) L. M. S.

* * *

Sounds Interesting!

Massachusetts

Dear Chairman:

Since scrapbooks are always enjoyable to make as well as to look at, I would like to tell of a way to make the covers which I used, that proved attractive and durable.

I bought a black covered loose-leaf note-book in the ten-cent store. Next I cut, from heavy colored advertisements in magazines, small triangular, square, and other shaped pictures. Some were parts of scenes, others a dog or two, children playing, or any suitable small piece. I next pasted these on the cover, close together, fitting the odd shapes as one does a jigsaw puzzle.

To finish, I drew with water color, a black narrow line along all the edges of the pasted pieces, and when dry added a coat of shellac. (On very heavy corners two coatings of clear shellac are necessary.)

(Mrs.) G. C. R.

* * *

Liberal Education

California

Dear Chairman:

May the Round Table never have to stop for lack of letters. Each one is full of interest.

A friend of mine once said that to read the Monitor was to receive a liberal education. And we have all found it so, I'm sure.

I have recently become very much interested in music and mineralogy and would like to hear from anyone who has the same or similar hobbies. I could manage replies in English, Swedish, and Spanish.

May I invite you, all of you wherever you may be, to come to California next year for the Golden Gate Exposition in San Francisco. You'll have a wonderful time.

(Miss) L. P. B.

* * *

We have many times heard from individuals who made statements similar to that cited in Miss B's second paragraph. Furthering one's education through reading the Monitor can certainly be done. As with a correspondence course, however, one becomes one's own teacher. Therefore the results of one's reading depend upon one's ability to teach oneself. How are some of you Monitor readers doing this? It might be most helpful to all of us to know.

Cheerio . . . Chairman

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School for Girls. Recognised by Board of Education. Boarders and day-pupils. Sound education based on modern methods. Extensive grounds.
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Preparatory school for boys and girls up to 14
Girls may, if desired, remain after that age.
35 acres of Park and Playing Fields
Ideal holiday home. Tennis, Cricket, Golf, Swimming, Workshops
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Well Equipped to Face the World
He is a well-equipped graduate who has a few fruits of experience in his possession that will remain his forever, ripening with his own development.
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Senior College, Upper School, Junior College, Lower School
Coeducational

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The foremost institution for dramatic training.
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A Fully Accredited Modern Country Day School
Nursery to Junior High School
Hours 8:30 to 5 p. m.
Flushing 9-8409
Georgia Tucker, Director

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Est. 18 Years
149th St. at Gothic Drive, Hillcrest, Jamaica, L. I. Easily Accessible from New York, Forest Hills and Flushing

Kindergarten through high school. High academic standards. Character development. Progressive teaching. Individual guidance. College preparatory or academic course. Typewriting, shorthand and individual instruction in stenotypy.
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Telephone REpublic 9-4792
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Two Year Day — Four Year Evening Graduate Courses
Practical, Capable Instructors
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Before you decide which school to attend for Business Training secure the Post Booklet and plan to visit the Post for a full day. No obligation
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PORTLAND, OREGON

WALSH SCHOOL of BUSINESS SCIENCE
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Accounting
Business Administration
Professional Bldg., Miami, Fla.
Telephone 2-1667
1213 Lincoln Road Miami Beach, Fla.
Telephone 5-1444

See Also
Saturday's Education Page for advertising of schools.

SITROUX says, "We thank You,"

to hundreds of readers of The Christian Science Monitor who have expressed their appreciation

The Sitroux Co Inc
47 West 34 Street
New York City

Gentlemen Attention Advertising Manager

Through reading your advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor about a year ago I decided to try one box of your cleansing tissues. It was a pleasant surprise to find the tissues soft, absorbent, but not easily tearing apart. Since then I have purchased only this particular brand for your advertisement in this paper which led to the initial purchase of a satisfactory tissue.

I want to express my appreciation

Yours very truly,
(Miss) Janice Baltz

1519 South 81 Street
West Allis Wisc
July 23, 1938

FLORENCE N. CONE 4449 BEARD AVENUE SOUTH - MINNEAPOLIS, MINN

Minneapolis, Minn
June 24 1937

The Sitroux Company Inc.,
New York City N Y

Dear Sirs

Sometime ago I read one of your advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor and I decided to try your tissues. I bought some to use at the office at first and I liked them so well am using them at home now. They are the most absorbent cleansing tissues I have ever used.

Thank you for advertising in the Monitor for if I hadn't read about it there I might never have thought of using your cleansing tissues.

Yours very truly
Florence N. Cone

New Orleans, Louisiana,
July 27, 1938.

The Sitroux Company, Inc.,
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

After reading your advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor many times I decided to try your tissues and have been glad ever since for they are all that your advertisement claims. I have indeed found them "more absorbent and stronger than ordinary tissues" and often I only have to use one Sitroux where before I had used two of another brand.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,
(Mrs.) Ruby P. Meade

9022 Nelson Street,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

September 1, 1937.

The Sitroux Company, Inc.
New York City.

Dear Sirs:

I wish to take this opportunity to thank you for calling "Sitroux" to my attention through your advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. I knew nothing about these tissues until I saw this advertisement. Since then my daughter and I have been using these constantly, the larger size package for home use, and the smaller for traveling.

I am a daily reader of the Monitor, and find I can so depend upon its advertisements, that I do not hesitate to buy Monitor advertised products.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,
Mrs. H. M. Arnold

18 Irnis Avenue
Poughkeepsie New York

Local Circulation Representative
MRS. HALLIE M. REISNER
2009 Marlow Avenue
Waco Texas

Feb. 28, 1938
Waco Texas.

The Sitroux Company Inc.
New York, New York
U.S.A.

Dear Sir:

I am pleased to note your national advertisement in T
Christian Science Monitor. I have used your tissues exclu
for the past several months and find your product very sa
factory.

Thanking you, I am,

Sincerely Your

(Mrs) Hallie M.

THE SITROUX (PRONOUNCED SIT-TRUE) CO., Inc.

J. TOWNSEND WALKER, Vice President

168 Fourth Avenue
New York, N. Y.
Tel. MUrray Hill 4-5615-6
WAREHOUSES AT
UTICA, N. Y. (MILD) CHICAGO, ILL. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
CABLE ADDRESS: SITROUX

August 19th, 1938.

The Christian Science Monitor
#1 Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen:

It is often said that The Christian Science Monitor gives the truth behind the news. Surely the truth about local and world news will accomplish a great deal of good and contribute to world peace and harmony.

A daily newspaper such as The Christian Science Monitor, with its high ideals, appealed to us as the right advertising medium for our products and we have successfully used this splendid newspaper in introducing SITROUX CLEANSING TISSUES.

We are glad to be using more space in your newspaper than ever before because we have found that the readers of The Christian Science Monitor support its advertising.

Hundreds of your readers write us, telling us how they like our product and to these writers, we have expressed our gratitude. To the many who have sent in box-tops and other evidences of their purchases of SITROUX CLEANSING TISSUES, we take this opportunity of saying, "We thank you".

We are very grateful for your many helpful suggestions and for your co-operation.

Very truly yours,
THE SITROUX COMPANY, INC.
J. Townsend Walker
Vice President.

JTW:S

OUR POLICY: "YOU WILL NEVER BE UNDERSOLD WITH SITROUX"

(This company has advertised in the Monitor since 1936.)

MISS LAURA C. NORWOOD
414 NORTHSIDE GUARANTEE BUILDING
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
January 15, 1938

WE THANK YOU
FOR YOUR APPRECIATION
OF
The Christian Science Monitor
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

The Sitroux Co., Inc.
New York
New York

Gentlemen:

The Christian Science Monitor has advertised from time to time, Sitroux cleansing tissues. Because of the Monitor's high standard I decided these tissues must be good so I purchased some.

I have used a number of boxes and am writing to tell you I like them because they are strong and because they do not leave a "fuss" on my face. I appreciate, too, your advertising in our paper.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,
Laura C. Norwood

1568 Edmore Drive
Detroit, Mich.
Sept 15 1937

The Sitroux Co Inc
New York N Y

Gentlemen

In response to your advertising in the Christian Science Monitor I have been purchasing your facial tissues for sometime I find them not only ideal as a cosmetic and but a real necessity for many uses in my home and the one may I take this opportunity to thank you for advertising in this National Newspaper

Yours truly
Mrs Samuel H Gruber

Feb 9, 1938.

Sitroux Co. Inc.,
New York. N. Y.

my Dear Sirs,

I want you to know that I like your product, Sitroux, very much I use it in many different ways and my three children enjoy using it. It is so soft and strong

I also want to take this opportunity to thank you for your ad in the Christian Science monitor.

Sincerely
Mrs Geo L Root.
1719-2 and Ave
Great Falls Montana.

January 31, 193

The Sitroux Company, Inc.,
New York,
New York

Gentlemen:

I wish to express appreciation for your advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor. It is through your ad in this medium that I became acquainted with your cleansing tissue. I am finding it superior to any I have used. It is strong in strength and softer to the skin.

Sincerely yours,
(Miss) F. Kr[illegible]

Address:

736 West Twelvth Street
Dallas, Texas

Ormond Beach Florida
Aug 9, 1938

I appreciate your advertisement in Christian Science Monitor. Your product is best on market. as it does not shrivel when used

Mrs. Mary Bartholomew

The Sitroux Company Inc.
403 Fourth Ave.
New York City, New York

Aug. 9, 1938

Gentlemen:

Today in glancing over the latest issue of The Christian Science Monitor I again noticed with gratitude your advertisement. It reminded me anew of the great pleasure we have recieved from using your tissue which we first heard about through your advertisements in the Monitor.

Our family especially appreciates the color combination as our three bathrooms have green, pink and lavender tile respectively. There is a great economical value in that for which we Thank You.

Sincerely yours,
Mrs. W. J. Gamble
10301 S. Wayne Ave.
Chicago, Illinois

TO THE WRITERS of the letters surrounding the **SITROUX** letter reproduced above, and to the writers of hundreds of similar letters, the Monitor, too, says, "Thank you." Your loyal support is eloquent evidence of the value of Monitor advertising. The thoughtful courtesy of letting advertisers know your patronage was the result of their Monitor advertising is helpful to <u>your</u> newspaper.

Commerce and Finance

Retailers Foresee Better Year Ahead Based on Productivity Rise

Business and Industry

Upturn of 12 P. C. In Carloadings Is Expected in 1939

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—On the assumption that industrial production will be around 15 per cent higher in 1939 than in 1938, it is estimated by Standard Statistics, that freight carloadings during this year will total 34,300,000 cars, compared with 30,615,000, or a gain of about 12 per cent. Total loadings were 37,993,000 in 1937 and 36,063,000 in 1936.

Miscellaneous traffic parallels very closely fluctuations in industrial activity. For example, the Standard Statistics Company index of industrial production for 1938 averaged 20.8 per cent under the monthly average of 1937, while miscellaneous carloadings were down approximately 21.6 per cent, to a total in the neighborhood of 12,160,000 cars. Given a 15 per cent rise in productive activity, miscellaneous loadings could be expected to advance roughly 15 per cent, to the neighborhood of 14,000,000 cars.

Coal Inventories Drop

Less than carlot shipments are, of course, less resonsive to industrial trends. The 1938 total was off only about 9½ per cent. On an assumed rise of 15 per cent in general activity next year, an increase of perhaps 5 per cent in l. c. l. shipments might be expected, which would bring the total from approximately 7,670,000 cars in 1938 to the neighborhood of 8,050,000 cars.

In a number of commodity groups, the reduction in inventories during the past year will contribute to expansion in 1939. In the first 10 months of 1938, for example, industrial consumers burned 8,340,000 tons, or some 175,000 carloads, more coal than was transported.

If it had not been for this "borrowing" of coal traffic in 1937 from 1938, the latter year's total carloadings of coal would have been around 5,725,000 cars, rather than the 5,550,000 that will be reported.

Similarly, given a 10 per cent rise in coal consumption in 1939, total shipments might be expected to increase by about 13½ per cent, or to roughly 6,300,000 cars. An increase of the same proportions in coke would bring the total to about 320,000 cars, from 280,000 indicated for 1938.

Iron Ore Stocks Low

Much the same condition exists in iron ore. Stocks at mills and lower lake ports on Dec. 1, 1938, amounted to 37,456,000 tons, against 42,626,000 a year earlier. Whereas during the winter months a year ago, these stocks were reduced relatively little, the currently higher level of steel activity indicates a more nearly normal reduction of stocks during the period in which the lakes are closed to navigation.

Grain and grain products, the one major item to show improvement in 1938 (approximately 1,980,000 cars, against 1,809,000 in 1937), will in all probability be down for 1939. There is a large carryover of grain on farms, which promises a satisfactory movement for the first half.

Preliminary indications, however, are that the forthcoming winter wheat harvest will be down 30 per cent and a sharp cut is also indicated for spring wheat. Corn production will depend largely upon weather. Depending upon rainfall in the months ahead, the total movement of grain and grain products may be set tentatively at 1,780,000 cars, a drop of 10 per cent from the indicated 1938 total.

German Firm Asks Payment Extension

NEW YORK (AP)—Saxon Public Works, Inc., through National City Bank of New York, its agents, asked holders of its defaulted 6 per cent guaranteed gold notes due July 15, 1937, to voluntarily agree to extend the maturity to the same date in 1942, at the rate of 2 per cent interest.

Also, if the German foreign exchange control authority does not authorize devisen to meet these payments, the company offers to pay notes voluntarily extended at the rate of 4½ per cent as approved by the authority.

To holders who find this offer not acceptable, the company would offer to pay in blocked reichsmarks.

Both offers expire April 14.

Holders who dislike both these offers, may, before that date, signify their intention to retain the notes as dollar claims, due on demand, interest to be paid at 4 per cent by depositing the Reichsmark equivalent at the conversion office for German foreign debts.

As to holders who take no action, the company will, under German law, discharge its obligation by paying the principal amount in equivalent reichsmarks into a conversion office account.

Curb's Stormy Reorganization Calms After Orienting to SEC

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Another, and practically the final, step seems to have been taken in the stormy reorganization of the New York Curb Exchange, with the nomination of Mr. Clarence A. Bettman to the chairmanship of the Curb's Governing Committee.

The Curb has been in the throes of reorganization for a year now, and the vicissitudes have been many. The story is a blend of personalities, factions, "Old Guard" and "New Guard," a little bit of New York Stock Exchange politics mixed in, tangled Curb relations with the SEC and with the press, and general uncertainty and not a little bitterness.

"Dark Horse" Wins

Mr. Bettman, the last-minute appointment to the key position of chairman of the Board of Governors, is, though a past Governor of the Curb, nearly as much of a dark horse winner as was William McChesney Martin, Jr., the new $48,000 president of the New York Stock Exchange. He was practically routed unsuspecting from his bed by telephone to be offered the chairmanship and given about five minutes to make up his mind, but seems already on the way to the same popularity with membership and press as has been achieved in the past year by the youthful Bill Martin on the Big Board.

A year ago the Curb felt itself as unpopular with the SEC as its big brother exchange up the hill on Broad Street. It had tangled with the Commission again and again over the existence of its "unlisted trading" department, and there was considerable academic opinion in circulation in Washington that the Curb was a superfluous heritage from the past picking up an unnecessary living in between the over-the-counter market and the Big Board. Despite its best efforts its public relations were likewise none too good. And on the other hand the SEC was none too popular with many members of the Curb. Possibly the only thing that saved the Curb for the nonce from vivid SEC pressure toward reorganization was the preoccupation of the SEC with the Conway Report, the Whitney case, and the Big Board reorganization.

More and More Revision

In February last year when the members voted for the current Governing Committee slate they gave the low vote to Mr. J. Chester Cuppia. Most plausible explanation is that Mr. Cuppia is with E. A. Pierce & Company, and E. A. Pierce has worked closely with the SEC, so a scratch for Mr. Cuppia was a scratch at the SEC, something like the low vote given Paul Shields and Sidney Weinberg, New Guard nominees last year to the present Governing Board of the Stock Exchange.

This 1938 Governing Board had an Old Guard complexion. It appointed a Reorganization Committee to write a new constitution. This looked so Old Guard that as protective coloration it appointed an Advisory Committee, which brought in a revised constitution which revised so little that the parent Reorganization Committee revised still further and reported to the Governing Committee.

Old Guard as the latter might have been, it could read enough of the political handwriting on the wall to know enough not to pass the revision on to the membership. The rewritten constitution was but a pale version of the Conway Report. It continued the unpaid presidency, called merely for a paid executive vice-president, omitted to put public representation on the Governing Committee, and set up such a committee as would tie up the Curb with pretty much the same group as before. The SEC frowned and the report was tabled.

Story of New Constitution

The story from then on varies slightly with the teller. One story is that President Fred C. Moffatt appointed an unofficial committee which out of sheer self-effacing political sagacity wrote a new constitution remodelled more near the S. E. C.'s heart's desire. A less official story is that through Mr. Cuppia, who naturally has a pipe-line into the SEC, and Mr. Egly, borrowed from Dillon, Read & Co. by the SEC to administer the Maloney Act (over-the-counter), Mr. Henry C. Brunie of L. A. Mathey & Co. was urged to do the re-writing, and then the officials of the Exchange took the hint.

Whether such pressure was used or whether the pressure came from the inside of the Exchange, where horseback opinion had come to the pretty definite opinion that the future life of the Curb depended on playing along with the SEC, the re-written constitution was practically a manicured version of the Conway Report. After the typographical errors were strained out it was presented to the membership, which voted unanimously for it except for one man who apparently took the same attitude as the elector who scratched John Adams for President.

The Curb now had a fashionable constitution. The next problem was that of the Nominating Committee, to nominate a fashionable slate for the new Governing Board. The idea was to clean house entirely—not so easy, for the Curb membership is smaller than the Big Board's to start with, about 200 of the 550-odd members are also Big Board members with their hearts therefore chiefly elsewhere, and good men are always scarce.

Cuppia Logical Selection

Mr. Cuppia was a natural, in the circumstances, for the chairmanship of the new Board. That he was persona grata with the SEC, was shown by his having Mr. Douglas in tow on the floor of the Curb the day of the Financial Writers' Dinner. A movement to get on the bandwagon put over 400 names on a petition to draft him. But Mr. Pierce needed him, and he was not well. He is a member of a dozen exchanges and one of the busiest men in Wall Street. At the very last moment his name was withdrawn. The Nominating Committee had to find a man quick. They picked Mr. Bettman. He accepted. He went well with the press and the membership.

Everybody expects the new Governing Committee to be overwhelmingly accepted by the membership when it votes February 14. No independent slate is being mentioned. The Committee then meets on February 23. Its most important task then is to appoint the new paid president at $25,000 a year.

The only two candidates mentioned so far—Mr. Bettman says they have been nominated by the press—are Ganson Purcell, head of the SEC's Trading and Exchange Division, and E. Burd Grubb, former Curb president and subsequently member of the (pre-Martin) Public Relations Committee of the New York Stock Exchange Committee. For Mr. Purcell is the fact that he is with the SEC, the placation of which outfit is the point of the whole business. Agaist him are his youth and views, and the fact that he says he won't serve. For Mr. Grubb is his popularity, and against him is the fact that he can easily be called "Old Guard."

Labor Bureau Sets Minimum Wages For Steel Trade

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Labor Department has ruled that the iron and steel industry must pay prevailing minimum wages in carrying out Government steel contracts. These range from 45 cents an hour in the South to 62½ cents in the Middle West.

The prevailing wage rates were determined by Assistant Secretary Charles V. McLaughlin. They were based on a five-month inquiry into steel industry wages and competitive conditions by the public contracts board acting under authority of the Walsh-Healey Act.

The inquiry, begun at the request of C. I. O.'s Steel Workers Organizing Committee, is expected to increase the wage scales in all steel plants which bid on Government contracts but now pay less than the minimum rates found to prevail in their areas.

The C. I. O. union charged that the Bethlehem Steel Company, largest steel manufacturer in the Pittsburgh area, was paying less than the 62½-cent minimum paid by other large Eastern steel makers.

The public contracts board recommended only two minimum rate classifications, 45 cents for the South and 62½ cents for the North and West. In his determination Mr. McLaughlin put the prevailing rates on the following regional basis:

Forty-five cents an hour in Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Oklahoma, Texas, Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, Virginia, and West Virginia (except the West Virginia counties of Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Harrison, Monongalia and Marshall).

Sixty cents an hour in the steel producing area of Washington, Oregon and California.

Sixty cents an hour in the producing area of Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming, New Mexico, Utah, Colorado and Arizona.

Fifty-eight cents an hour in the St. Louis producing area comprising North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, and the immediate area around East St. Louis, Illinois.

Sixty-two and one half cents an hour for all remaining states in the Chicago area—Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, and Indiana.

Sixty-two and one half cents an hour for the Eastern region from Ohio to Massachusetts.

Leaders at Dry Goods Association Convention

Wide World

Seated (left to right): Louis Kirstein, Vice-President of William Filene's Sons Company of Boston; Lew Hahn, General Manager of the National Retail Dry Goods Association; and Milton J. Greenebaum, President of the Association of Buying Offices, Inc. Standing: (left) Ralph Straus, Secretary of R. H. Macy & Co., and Saul Cohn, President of the National Dry Goods Association and of City Stores Co.

Dry Goods Industry Sees 1939 Beginning of Prosperous Cycle

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 17—The nation-wide clothing and dry goods industry will find 1939 a year of more business and better profits, according to sentiment at the twenty-eighth annual convention of the National Retail Dry Goods Association now on at the Pennsylvania Hotel here, where it will continue through Friday.

Basing their optimism on the report that the arrival of buyers to this city yesterday set an all-time record, the Association said that this, coupled with the fact that most stocks of clothing and goods are now low, indicated "increased productivity and general business expansion."

In his opening address to the convention, Saul Cohn, President of the body, declared that in so far as the dry goods industry was concerned, 1939 appeared to be the beginning of a new prosperous cycle rather than the tail-end of a recovery period, adding that "our craft looks forward to 1939 as the virtual beginning of the next decade."

Record Arrival of Buyers

The number of out-of-town buyers who arrived in New York City yesterday, according to the buyers arrival columns of the New York Times, was 1,100. The Times declares this to be the largest number ever recorded in its columns, since it began listing arrivals in 1928. The previous high mark was 929, set on Jan. 12, 1937, while in the boom year of 1929, the highest single day total was 787, on Feb. 5. The all-time low of 551 occurred on Feb. 2, 1932.

The consensus among buyers supported the dry goods retailers' assertion that 1939 would be a "big year." They said that business done so far would indicate that business this year would be at least 10 per cent better than last year.

Mr. Cohn held that an upswing in the dry goods trade would be largely dependent upon recovery along other lines.

"In the next decade retailing will be affected by many social and economic trends," he said. "Among these are the removal of slum areas, tendency toward less congestion in living conditions, definite movement toward increased residential building of a communal state, trends toward a more mature population due to the decreasing birth rate and increased number of women workers."

Urges More Responsibility

At the same time, Mr. Cohn called for more responsibility on the part of dry goods retailers toward the consuming public.

"We must continue to refine practices of advertising and create a growing basis of confidence in what we say. We need a sane measurement of the aims to be achieved in our relations with Mr. and Mrs. Customer-of-American business. There are many schemes for the distribution of wealth, but the real workable plan is to bring goods and services to our people at the lowest prices consistent with value and the reasonable claims of the investor, labor, government, management, and the public generally.

Mr. Cohn favored the establishment of a Federal Department of Internal Commerce and a Bureau of Industrial Economics, similar to that which the Department of Agriculture has provided and which should be set up with public representation so that the views of business could be vigorously presented on proposed legislation which might injuriously affect the public pocketbook.

Sees Retail Trade Boom

Lew Hahn, Managing Director of the association, addressing a vanguard of the 5,000 delegates expected at a luncheon given jointly by the Association and by the Association of Buying Offices, Inc., held that 1939 would not be a "boom year" for the retailing trade, but that it could expect substantial gains.

Louis E. Kirstein, Vice President of William Filene's Sons Company of Boston, another speaker, discussed President Roosevelt's proposal to raise the national income to $90,000,000. Mr. Kirstein said that to do that would mean that "a great deal of the increase would have to be in the form of what many people call luxuries and unnecessary services."

A warning that business could expect increased taxation was delivered to the National Association of Retail Secretaries, also meeting at the Pennsylvania Hotel, by Harold R. Young, Secretary of the Washington branch of the organization.

Henry G. Weaver, Director of Customer Research Staff of General Motors Corporation, who followed Mr. Cohn in addressing the Dry Goods Association, declared that "many of the present-day merchandizing problems as well as problems in other fields are traceable to a lack of understanding of the human factor."

Prime Municipal Bond Prices Reach New Highs in '38

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Record high prices for prime municipal bonds are revealed in the Chemical Bank & Trust Company's fifth annual year-end study of comparative prices and yields of representative state and municipal bonds.

The study shows the steady advance to new record highs which took place in prime municipal bonds during 1938, and the widening spread between bonds of this character and those ordinarily considered second and third grade. Yields below 2 per cent are now the rule, rather than the exception, among the highest grade credits and in most cases it is necessary for the investor to take maturities of 20 years or longer, to obtain a higher return.

Issues in this class, as reported by the tabulation, include obligations of such cities as Hartford, New Haven, Baltimore, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Wilmington, Rochester and Omaha, among others, and such of the more populous states as New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Illinois and Missouri. Despite the current low income on prime credits, yields of better than 3 per cent are shown to be still available on certain leading city obligations.

In an added tabulation the bank presents an average composed of prices and yields of 20 selected issues, taken from the body of the study. According to this average, the market rose steadily from 1933 to 1936, declined in sympathy with general market weakness in 1937, and resumed the upward trend into new high ground in 1938. The extent of the advance over the five-year period is reflected in the corresponding shrinkage in yield from 5.18 per cent at the end of 1933 to 2.53 per cent at the close of 1938.

In addition to constituting a valuable reference work, the compilation provides a ready means for distinguishing differences in market performance among various types of municipal credits.

Credit Institute Awards Prizes in Essay Contest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Cash prizes in the amount of $2,100 have just been awarded in the Prize Essay Contest of the Consumer Credit Institute of America, Inc., according to an announcement by Fred H. Clarkson, Secretary of the Institute.

The first prize of $1,000 goes to Miss Henrietta C. Jennings, Professor of Economics at Wheaton College, for her manuscript on "The Development of Personal Loan Departments." The second prize of $500 goes to Joseph A. Frank, of Vanderbilt University, whose topic was "Consumer Credit Agencies in Tennessee."

The Award Committee consisted of Dr. Charles O. Hardy, of Brookings Institute; Dr. Ernest Minor Patterson, of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania, and Professor Raymond E. Rogers, of New York University.

Other prizes went to Miss Louise G. McCullough, of Boston University; Benjamin Ladin, graduate of College of the City of New York; and William A. Duvel of Washington, D. C.

Richberg Attacks SEC Inquiry Into Bank of America

WASHINGTON (AP)—Donald R. Richberg, the former NRA administrator, has accused the Securities and Exchange Commission of attempting to conduct an unlawful and damaging public inquisition into the affairs of the Bank of America, huge west coast branch banking firm.

Acting for the bank and the famous figures of finance who head it, Amadeo P. Giannini and Amadeo's son Lawrence, the erstwhile new deal official asked the Federal District Court to restrain the commission from obtaining the institution's books or further publicizing bank examiners' reports which he said had been obtained illegally from the Treasury.

Authority Disputed

Mr. Richberg contended that federal authority over national banks was vested in the Comptroller of the Currency, who directs examinations; the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. He expressed apprehension that the SEC would divulge records of the Bank of America in partial and misleading form in an effort to sustain "false imputations" regarding Transamerica Corporation which has a stock interest in the bank and currently is the subject of a commission proceeding to determine whether its own stock should be suspended from trading on exchanges in New York, Los Angeles and San Francisco. The SEC contends it has reasonable grounds to believe that Transamerica made false and misleading statements in its application for Federal registration of its stock.

Shortly after the filing of the suit, Willam O. Douglas, commission chairman made public a letter to Mr. Richberg accusing him of attempting to provoke dissension between the commission and the Comptroller of the Currency and the Federal Reserve Board.

Replying to a letter from the attorney, Mr. Douglas said:

"Based on information which I have, your statement that there is no controversy pending between the Bank of America and the Comptroller's office is misleading, is entirely beside the issue between this commission and Transamerica, and is so obviously intended to provoke dissension between this commission and the Comptroller of the Currency and the Federal Reserve Board that it needs no further comment."

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau was asked at a press conference whether he had given approval to the Comptroller of the Currency for the showing of Bank of America reports to the SEC.

He said he had done so, on advice of his general counsel's office that the procedure was legal.

A. P. Giannini, the Californian who entered his father's commission businness at the age of 12 and "retired" at 31 to become the organizing genius of a vast banking empire, was on hand with his son, L. M., President of the Bank of America, for the start of the Transamerica hearing.

Says Examination Harmful

Mr. Richberg, who was joined in filing the suit by William Stanley, former Assistant Attorney General, and other attorneys, contended an SEC examination of the Bank of America's books would publicize the personal affairs of the bank's customers and tend to injure public confidence in the institution.

O. John Rogge, attorney for the commission, contended that the SEC had not only a right but a duty to look into a bank's affairs when its stock was owned by a holding company seeking to have its own securities registered on a national securities exchange for sale to the public.

Bank of America's stock was wholly owned by Transamerica Corporation in 1936, a period the commission's hearing involves, Mr. Rogge said, although Transamerica lists its present stock interest in the bank at 41 per cent.

Mr. Rogge declared the suit came with "very bad grace" at this time in view of the fact that the commission's order for the hearing was announced last November.

New York City's Free Port Gains In World Shipping

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—New York City's free port on Staten Island, once labeled a "white elephant," has now turned into a "white hope," for increased world trade, according to a report issued here.

The New York Foreign Trade Zone Operators, Inc., which operates the piers under lease from the city, announced that during December, 240 consignments were received from 23 foreign countries, while only 18 countries used the pier during November. The report declares that the volume of business done by the free port is steadily rising, as the news of its advantages spreads abroad, and that the volume of business done during the first six months of 1939 should far outstrip that of the last six months of 1938.

"Although December is usually a very slow month, tonnage received at the zone was 6,500 tons, which is a remarkable showing in view of the fact that we began operations only in May," the report says, adding that "it takes a long while for a project of this kind to become known throughout the world, but manufacturers and shippers from everywhere are beginning to realize that the nation's first foreign trade zone is in operation and the number of inquiries as well as definite commitments is very heartening."

The zone is designed as a place where foreign goods may be unloaded and stored without paying United States customs duties. There they may be processed, deriving benefit from American methods, and then reshipped to their original destination.

As long ago as last summer the zone operating corporation requested that the city fix up two additional piers to take care of the expanding volume of business. On the basis of this expansion, Newbold Morris, President of the City Council, said that "one of the real hopes of world trade is here on Staten Island."

"This project will bring millions of dollars in commerce to New York," he added.

Sees Homes Source Of Repair Business

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Works Progress Administration report suggested that local builders might find 60 per cent of the nation's city homes a potential source of repair business.

It said a survey showed only 40 per cent of 8,000,000 urban dwellings in "good condition" in 1934-36. Officials estimated these dwellings housed approximately 45 per cent of all city families.

More than 16 per cent of the homes covered by the studies, with the exception of residences in New York City, were rated "unfit for use" or in need of major repairs to make them habitable. More than 15 per cent had no private flush toilets, 20 per cent were without private bath or shower, and more than 40 per cent lacked central heating.

Thirty-two per cent of all city dwelling units in the Southeast lacked private indoor flush toilets while 19 per cent in the Northwest and 12 per cent in the Northeast were without that facility, the report said. Fifteen per cent in the Northwest and 3.5 per cent in the Northeast were without running water.

Canadian Labor Opposed To Railway Amalgamation

OTTAWA (CP) — Opposition to any proposals for co-ordinating or amalgamating the railway system of Canada was reaffirmed today by the Dominion Joint Legislative Committee of 18 standard railroad labor organizations, meeting here.

Such proposals are not the best means of solving the railway problem, the committee said. The best means was for the Federal Government to acquire competence to regulate all forms of transportation of freight and passengers for hire.

The committee said it represented 85,000 railway employees.

New Aluminum Enterprise Launched in South Wales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARDIFF, South Wales—Canadian and Swiss interests are associated with British in the launching of a new aluminum enterprise in South Wales.

A £500,000 company, the South Wales Aluminium Company, Ltd., has been formed and a factory is to be erected in one of the distressed areas of Glamorganshire.

It is stated that at least 600 workers will be employed permanently when production begins.

News Notes—Central America

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Mexican Tomatoes—Carload shipments of tomatoes from the West Coast of Mexico to the United States began recently through Nogales, and are expected to be much smaller this season than last year. It is estimated that acreage planted in 1938 is in the neighborhood of only 8,000 acres, compared with about 30,000 acres in 1937.

Steel to Mexico—The United States was the leading supplier of iron and steel sheets to Mexico in both 1936 and 1937, and maintained that position in the first six months of 1938. Imports of iron and steel sheets into Mexico in the first six months of 1938 were valued at about $453,500, of which the United States accounted for about $329,300.

Autos to Mexico—Despite a pickup in business in September, the volume of automotive business in Mexico during the third quarter of 1938 was about 60 per cent less than during the like period of 1937. On the other hand, replacement parts dealers reported an even more satisfactory volume of business than they enjoyed in the second quarter. Sales of repiacement parts are believed to be from 10 to 20 per cent better than for the like period in 1937.

Guatemalan Bananas—Shipments of bananas from Guatemala during the first 11 months of 1938 totaled 8,793,739 stems, compared with 8,244,319 stems during the like period of 1937. Due to the failure of November, 1938, shipments to reach the normally higher level recorded for November, 1937, total exports for the first 11 months of 1938 were only 7 per cent greater than for the like period of 1937.

Guatemalan Foreign Trade—The volume of imports into Guatemala during the first 11 months of 1938 was maintained at a figure about 20 per cent in advance of the like period in 1937, although the value was only about 2 per cent more than for 1937. Coffee shipments in 11 months of 1938 were about 7 per cent above the like period in 1937, and while the value of exports for the first 11 months is below that for the like period of 1937, the fact that coffee prices were fairly firm and shipments heavy, reduced the decrease from 9 per cent during the first 10 months of 1938 to about 6 per cent in the 11-month period.

Pier for Panama—Panama recently announced the award of a contract to construct a pier and cattle corral in the city of Panama at a cost of between $175,000 to $200,000. The pier will be designed to facilitate the discharge of cattle into Panama City from the Pacific side.

Panama Bananas—Banana exports from Panama to the United States for the third quarter of 1938 amounted to 1,359,729 stems, valued at $587,922, showing the usual seasonal decline. Compared with the like period of 1937, the drop in volume was 13.4 per cent and 19.3 per cent in value. Total exportations for the first nine months of 1938 reached 4,843,213 stems, valued at $2,093,189, against 4,607,977 stems valued at $2,031,236 for the like period of 1937.

Cuban Foreign Trade—Cuban imports during the first nine months of 1938 were valued at about $81,655,804, a drop of $14,707,325, or 15.3 per cent, compared with $96,361,129 during the like period of 1937. While imports from the United States decreased from $62,237,210 to $57,889,811, the share of import trade increased from 67.7 per cent during the first nine months of 1937 to 70.9 per cent during the first nine months of 1938. Exports from Cuba during the first nine months of 1938 amounted to $121,118,236, against $154,216,577 during the like period of 1937, a drop of $33,098,341, or 21.5 per cent. Exports to the United States dropped from $128,711,849 in the first nine months of 1937 to $92,368,266.

Cuban Railways—The total receipts of Cuban public service railroads during the first six months of 1938 totaled $10,518,612, compared with receipts of $13,046,024 during the first six months of 1937. Freight revenues amounted to $7,172,143, and passenger revenues amounted to $2,095,698 during the first half of 1938, as compared with $9,209,420 and $2,325,243, respectively, during the like period in 1937.

Cuban Auto Market—Further decline was noted in the third quarter of 1938 in the automotive vehicle market in Cuba, with sales totals lower than in the June quarter and substantially lower than in the third quarter of 1937. A sharp decline was registered in passenger cars during the quarter as compared both to the previous quarter and 1937. The principal factors responsible for the unfavorable showing were the lower rate of business activity, the unsatisfactory price of Cuban sugar, and talk of budget readjustments which would result in loss of positions by numerous Government officeholders. Total imports of passenger cars in the first nine months of 1938 totaled 1,657, compared with 3,080 in the like period of 1937.

Cuban Sugar Exports—Exports of sugar from Cuba during the first 11 months of 1938 totaled 2,422,263 long tons, as compared with 2,473,234 long tons during the first 11 months of 1937. Shipments to the United States amounted to 1,643,301 long tons, as against 1,818,767 long tons during the like period in 1937. The stocks of sugar on hand in Cuban warehouses on Nov. 30, 1938, aggregated 983,809 long tons, as compared with 791,625 long tons on the same date in 1937.

Bulk Freight Moved on Great Lakes Decreases Sharply During Year 1938

CLEVELAND (AP)—A. T. Wood, President of the Lake Carriers' Association, said the forthcoming annual report of the Association would show that only 75,069,503 net tons of bulk freight moved on the Great Lakes in 1938, compared with 134,688,239 net tons in 1937.

A sharp decline in iron ore shipments and coal demand contributed to the decrease in tonnages, Mr. Wood declared. A sustaining phase was the movement of grain, which was the largest since 1928.

Mr. Wood said the report would show the following net tonnages on commodities shipped in 1938 and 1937, respectively:

Iron ore, 21,574,572 (lowest since 1900 with exception of 1932) and 70,110,696; bituminous coal, 34,172,963 and 43,644,997; anthracite coal, 402,075 and 673,768; grain, 10,679,125 and 5,829,399; limestone, 8,240,768 and 14,429,379.

Wheat shipments of 5,785,312 net tons were the largest of any year since 1928, while corn tonnages totaling 3,330,915 were the largest in Lake commerce history. The association estimated, with December figures not yet available, that export grain trade would be the largest since 1922.

Despite large tonnages, grain carrying charges were not generally profitable because of handling charges, Mr. Wood said.

Chicago Bank Deposits Reach an All-Time High

CHICAGO (AP)—Fifty-four national and state banks in Chicago reported total deposits of $3,388,799,000 as of Dec. 31, the highest in their history. This was $410,618,000 more than the deposits a year ago, and $195,663,000 above deposits on Sept. 28, 1938. The 28 national banks reported deposits of $2,605,209,000. The 26 state banks reported $783,590,000.

Cash resources also were at an unprecedented high level of $1,430,089,000, which was $350,724,000 higher than a year ago.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Blackstone Savings Bank	Jan. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Home Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Feb. 10
Brockton Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Feb. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 750,000
Previous day 695,150
1939 volume to date 12,870,000
1938 volume to date 11,149,490

Market's Decline Halted by Rally In Specialties

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP)—Quiet buying of utilities, aircrafts, and specialties tended to cushion selling elsewhere in today's stock market and a last-minute rally reduced early losses or established advances of fractions to a point or so in most departments.

The list slipped at the start and, at the worst, losses ran to more than a point.

Dealings the greater part of the time were about as sluggish as in the preceding session. Lightness of offerings provided some comfort for the optimists. The pace quickened near the finish and transfers approximated 750,000 shares.

Brokerage quarters found no outstanding inspiration either way in the news. Some apprehension was evident over European developments as the Spanish war approached a crisis and an Italo-French flare-up was deemed a possibility.

There was a little nourishment derived from the business front and Wall Street was still hopeful for Congressional results. At the same time, speculative contingents had that "wait-and-see" look in their eyes.

Inclined to give ground in the domestic mart were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Anaconda, General Motors, Chrysler, Santa Fe, Standard Oil of N. J., U. S. Gypsum, International Harvester, Douglas Aircraft, Goodyear and Safeway Stores.

Contesting the trend were North American, Electric Power & Light, American Telephone, N. Y. Central, Marshall Field, Sears Roebuck, Commercial Solvents, Canada Dry and Studebaker.

The curb was as ragged as the "big board." Improved were American Airlines, Montgomery Ward "A" and Sherwin Williams. Backward were Lockheed, Electric Bond & Share and Wright Hargreaves.

U. S. Bonds Rise

United States Government issues went ahead into new high ground for a year or longer today despite indifferent performances in other sections of the bond market.

Treasury 3¼s of 1946, the 2½s of 1945 and the 3¼s of 1952 were among the half dozen of so different Federal obligations which attained new 1938-39 peaks at net advances of 1-32 to 4-32 of a point. Prospects of reduced governmental expenditures, as reflected in House action on the WPA budget, was credited in Government credit circles to be the mainspring back of the move.

Among corporates, minor gainers were in the majority and included American & Foreign Power 5s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Erie 5s and Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s.

Allied Stores 4½s dropped around 4 points on light sales and Chicago & Alton 3s were more than one lower.

A runup of 1 to 2¼ points in two Panama 5 per cent issues featured the foreign dollar group.

Accountant Says Musica Brothers Held Key to Fraud

NEW YORK s—Albert B. Ritts, senior accountant for Price Waterhouse & Co., acknowledged at a Securities and Exchange Commission hearing that any one of several independent checks would have disclosed the fraud practiced by F. Donald Coster-Musica as President of McKesson & Robbins, Inc.

Mr. Ritts, who was in charge of the McKesson & Robbins annual auditing, earlier insisted that Coster-Musica's defalcations of $11,000,000 over a 12-year period could not have been possible without collusion.

"I don't think you could establish any sort of control that could prevent such action," Mr. Ritts said.

Possible Checks

Irving J. Galpeer, counsel to the SEC, pointed out several things which might have been done—an independent check through Dun & Bradstreet on the fictitious Canadian warehouses where crude drugs ostensibly were stored; spot checks on inventories, which would have proved to be non-existent; a check on all bills of lading; a check on the insurance policies supposedly carried on the crude drug supplies; or an independent confirmation from Dun & Bradstreet on the financial standing of W. W. Smith & Co., the fictitious firm used by George Vernard-Arthur Musica to collect millions in commissions for imaginary sales and purchases in the name of McKesson & Robbins.

Mr. Ritts said the fraudulent practices of Coster-Musica needed the support of the Assistant Treasurer (George E. Deitrich-Musica), the head of the stock department (Robert Dietrich-Musica) and "somebody on the outside to take care of sending invoices, bank statements and other papers."

Meanwhile Assistant U. S. Attorney General Brien McMahon and Special Assistant Attorney General Thomas J. Dodd, of New Haven, Conn., continued their inquiry into the McKesson & Robbins affairs.

Coster-Musica's lawyer, Ben Slade of New Haven, refused to answer questions before the grand jury concerning communications with his client, on the ground that he would be violating the confidential relationship between lawyer and client.

Mr. Archibald McNeil of Bridgeport, former Democratic National Committeeman from Connecticut, was summoned before the extraordinary grand jury, after conferring with Assistant U. S. Attorney Irving Kaufman.

Before testifying, Mr. McNeil made a statement that he had received money from McKesson & Robbins, Inc., but only for legitimate services as a public relations counsel. The nature of his testimony was not disclosed.

New Aircraft Plant for Canada

MONTREAL (CP) — Officials of Cub Aircraft Corporation have advised Montreal Curb Market that plans were "practically completed" for construction of a new plant at the Hamilton, Ont., airport. Work will start shortly, they said.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
61	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	56⅞	56⅝	56⅞	+ ⅞
123¼	119½	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	123¼	123¼	123¼	Oct 31
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	3	41	40½	40½	Jan 13
12⅝	6¼	Adams Exp (.20e)	4	10½	10	10	
24	14½	Adams-Millis (1¼e)	1	21¼	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
30	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	2	25½	25½	25½	+ ½
67¼	40	Air Reduction (1a)	4	60	59¼	59⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	4	1	1	1	Jan 11
13⅝	8¾	Alaska Juneau (1)	5	9¼	9⅛	9⅝	
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	2	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
17⅜	8½	Alleghany pf xw	2	15¼	10⅝	10⅝	Jan 12
17⅞	6¼	Alleghany pf $30 ww	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
17¼	5	Alleghany pf $40 ww	4	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	Jan 12
21½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	5	17½	17	17½	+ 1⅜
29¼	14⅝	Allegheny-Lud Steel	5	28½	24⅜	25	+ ½
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jan 12
197	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	4	184½	183	183½	+ ½
12⅜	7	Allied Kid (½)	2	11½	11¼	11¼	Jan 13
14⅝	8¾	Allied Mills (¾e)	1	12	12	12	+ ⅛
13½	4½	Allied Stores	7	10⅛	10	10	+ ⅛
70½	38	Allied St pf (5)	3	62	62	62	— ¼
45⅝	34½	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½)	42	42⅜	42¼	43½	+ ⅛
20	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	6	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛
3⅜	1½	Amal Leather	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	18	18	18	Jan 3
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	1	68½	68½	68½	+ ½
28½	22	Am Ag Ch Del (.35e)	4	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅜
23⅛	10	Am Bk Note (.10g)	3	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	6⅜	Am Bosch	6	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
82	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (1)	3	48	47¾	48	+ ⅛
105⅛	70¾	Am Can (4)	6	98	97⅛	98	
176½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	3	175	175	175	Jan 11
34⅝	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	11	31½	30⅞	31½	+ ⅛
57⅞	27	Am Car pf (2½e)	5	49¼	49¼	49¼	Jan 16
23⅝	9½	Am Ch & Chl (.70e)	9	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
117	89½	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	1	117	117	117	Dec 21
128	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	120	120	120	Jan 16
7⅞	4½	Am Colortype	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
15	9	Am Comi Alcohol	2	10¼	10	10¼	Jan 16
16⅝	8½	Am Crystal Sugar	1	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	Jan 14
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
7¼	4	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec 22
5½	2¼	Am & For Power	4	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	4	14⅜	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	6	19¼	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
12⅜	5⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	9	9⅜	9	9⅜	+ ⅛
15	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
5⅞	2	Am Hide & Leather	4	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
36⅞	12	Am Hidg & L pf (¾e)	1	30½	30½	30½	Jan 14
48⅛	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	3	45	44⅞	45	
2⅛	1⅛	Am Ice	1	1½	1½	1½	Jan 13
20⅛	13⅛	Am Ice pf	1	15	15	15	+ ¼
8¾	4⅛	Am International	3	7⅛	7	7⅛	
30⅝	12⅜	Am Locomotive	11	27⅞	26½	26⅞	— ¾
79	44	Am Locomot pf	3	72	72	73	+ ½
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.20g)	4	15¼	15	15¼	+ ½
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Metal	1	4	4	4	Jan 16
45	23	Am Metal (1e)	5	36¼	35⅞	36¼	— ¼
22	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	118½	118½	118½	Dec 13
7½	3¼	Am Power & Lt	68	6¾	6	6⅜	+ ⅛
47⅜	19	Am P&L $6pf(¾ak)	21	42	40¼	42	+ 1
41½	16⅛	Am P&L $5pf(⅝ak)	15	37⅞	36	37⅞	+ 1⅜
19⅛	9	Am Rad & St S	36	16⅜	16⅛	16½	— ¼
24½	13	Am Roll Mill	26	20⅛	19½	20⅛	+ ⅜
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	3	70½	70	70	
20⅞	12	Am Saf Razor (1.60)	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
8⅜	7⅛	Am Seating (½e)	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	Jan 14
58⅜	28⅛	Am Smelt & R (1.5g)	17	48¾	48	48¾	— ⅛
140	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	132	132	132	Jan 16
61¾	43½	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	61½	61½	61½	+ ½
40¾	16⅝	Am Steel Fdrs	18	37⅝	37	37⅜	
11¾	8⅛	Am Stores	8	10⅞	10½	10⅞	
19	22	Am Stove (.40e)	1	15½	15½	15½	Jan 11
31	19½	Am Sugar Ref	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
117½	82	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	87½	87	87	— ⅜
20½	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	18½	18½	18½	Jan 9
150¼	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	39	153	151⅞	153	+1
88⅛	58	Am Tobacco (5)	3	89⅝	89	89¼	— ½
91⅝	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	6	89⅝	89	89½	— ¼
152	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Jan 14
9½	2⅞	Am Type Fdrs	5	7⅜	7½	7½	— ⅛
16⅛	6	Am Water Wks	94	14⅛	13	14	+ ½
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	84	84	84	Jan 16
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
45	23⅝	Am Woolen pf	2	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ¼
9⅝	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	12	7⅜	6⅞	6⅞	
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	33	33	33	Jan 7
44⅛	16⅝	Anaconda (1½e)	82	32¾	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
64⅜	29	Anacon W & C	2	51	50¼	50¼	Jan 14
21⅞	10¾	Anchor H Gl (.45e)	2	19	19	19	+ ½
20½	10	Andes Copper (¾e)	1	14	14	14	Jan 13
4½	2	A P W Paper	4	2½	2½	2½	Jan 9
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1¼e)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	Jan 16
103⅞	82	Armour Del pf (7)	3	103¼	103	103¼	Jan 10
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	7	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
72	28¼	Armour Ill pr pf	1	49	49	49	Jan 16
94½	60	Armour Ill pf	1	56	55	65	Jan 4
59⅝	24¼	Armstr'ng Cork(¾e)	22	52⅜	50½	52⅜	+ 1⅜
13	5½	Arnold Const (¾e)	5	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	Jan 13
8¾	2½	Artloom Corp	6	9	9	9	
12⅜	4	Assd Dry Goods	6	9	8⅞	9	
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	2	70	70	70	Jan 5
73½	48	Assd D G 2 pf	1	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	Jan 3
39½	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	35	35	35	Dec 30
44⅞	22¾	Atch T & S F	18	38¾	37¾	38½	
72	40	Atch T & S F pf (1g)	3	66	65	66	+ ½
30	14	Atl Coast Line	9	26¼	26	26	
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	7	7	7	Jan 16
14½	6¼	Atl G & W In pf	2	12⅝	12½	12½	Jan 13
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	7	22⅞	22½	22½	
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	107½	107½	107½	Dec 29
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (⅛e) —	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
48½	38⅛	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	44¼	44⅛	44¼	Jan 13
68	36	Atlas Pow (2¼e)	1	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	
8	4½	Atlas Tack	3	6½	6¼	6¼	Jan 10
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	1	4	4	4	Jan 12
5⅜	2	Aust Nichols	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
8½	2½	Aviation Cp (.18½e)	6	7¾	7⅜	7¾	

B

17⅛	5	Bald Loco ct	28	15¾	15⅛	15½	+ ⅜
11	4	Balt & Ohio	25	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
13⅜	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	1	9⅜	9	9⅜	+ ⅜
36	24¾	Bangor & Ar (2½)	2	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
22¾	12½	Barber Asphalt	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¼
14	5	Barker Bros	1	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	Jan 14
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	15	17⅞	17½	17⅝	— ¼
21	9	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	2	19⅝	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
19½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	18½	18½	18½	Jan 12
102	90½	Beat Cre pf ww (5)	1	99	99	99	Dec 23
117	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	124	124	124	Jan 7
9	4¾	Belding-Hem (⅝e)	5	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
33	75⅛	Belg N R pf (3.30e)		72⅝	72⅜	72⅜	Jan 11
29½	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	85	27½	25⅞	27⅜	+1⅜
21	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1.65e)	5	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¼
56	26¼	Best & Co (.65e)	2	51	50½	50½	Jan 13
78⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	79	74	72⅞	73½	— ⅜
18⅛	3⅜	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	4	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
114⅞	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	5	111⅜	111	111⅜	+ ⅜
29¾	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	1	25½	24½	24½	— ½
24½	9⅝	Black & Decker(1⅛e)	4	20½	20½	20½	+ ½
19¾	10¼	Blaw-Knox	4	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
35⅞	19	Boeing Airplane	33	31½	30¼	31½	+ ¾
30½	15⅝	Bohn Al & Br (½e)	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
14¼	9	Bond Stores (.60e)	2	13	13	13	— ½
19⅜	15	Borden Co (1.40e)	1	17	17	17	+ ⅛
36⅜	16½	Borg-Warner (¾e)	10	28⅜	28	28⅞	+ ¾
4¾	1½	Boston & Maine	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jan 14
28	14	Bower Roll B (½g)	1	25	25	25	Jan 12
8⅜	4	Brewing Corp (¾e)	1	6	6	6	Jan 16
16	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	15	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	
27⅜	12⅜	Briggs Mfg (1e)	15	28¼	27½	28¼	+ ¼
40¼	20	Briggs & Strat (3)	2	39¼	38	38	Jan 12
43	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	3	44⅜	44	44	
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jan 16
12	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅜
14⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	10	12⅞	12¼	12⅝	— ⅛
46⅛	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	5	41¾	41½	41⅝	+ ⅞
3⅜	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	16	19⅛	18¼	19⅛	— ¾
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¾e)	2	33	33	33	Jan 12
14½	5½	Brun'wick-Balke(1e)	1	13	13	13	
13⅛	5⅜	Bucyrus-Erie	9	12½	12	12½	+ ⅜
7½	3¼	Budd Mfg	15	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	3	5	5	5	
29	13¼	Bullard Co	7	28	27¾	28	— ¼
39	15½	Bulova Watch (2)	6	29½	29¼	29½	
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	5	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ¾
22¼	14½	Burr Add Mach (½e)	6	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10	5⅜	Butler Bros	8	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
24	16⅝	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	21	21	21	Jan 11
5	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	9	3¾	3½	3½	Jan 16
15⅜	6	Byers (AM) Co	8	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Jan 16
22	13	Byron Jackson (1¼e)	1	16½	16½	16½	

C

24½	25⅛	Calif Packing	7	17	17	17	Jan 16
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Jan 13
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	79	2⅛	1¾	2⅛	+ ⅜
10¾	5¼	Calumet & Hec (¼e)	5	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
20½	8⅜	Campbell Wyant	1	16	16	16	
21½	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	109	20⅛	18⅞	20⅛	+1
8⅛	5	Canadian Pacific	4	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
42	21	Cannon Mills (¼g)	2	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	+ ¼
6¾	4½	Capital Ad A	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jan 12
22½	12⅜	Carpenter Steel (.40)	1	19	19	19	Jan 12
4½	2½	Carriers & Gen(.05g)	3	3½	3⅜	3⅜	Jan 14
107½	62½	Case (JI) Co (5e)	3	91	88½	91	+3
58	29⅜	Caterpil Tractor (2)	5	46	45½	46	+ ½
106⅜	100½	Caterp Tract pf (5)	2	107½	107½	107½	Jan 8
26⅜	9	Celanese Corp	16	22⅜	22	22½	— ¼
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	94	94	94	Jan 6
19⅜	12⅜	Celotex Corp	9	17½	17⅛	17½	— ⅜
28	18⅞	Cent Aguirre (1½)	5	22½	22¼	22½	+ ½
5⅜	2	Cent Foundry	13	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	+ ⅜
14	6½	Cent R R N J	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jan 16
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jan 14
8⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jan 5
59¼	26¼	Cerro de Pasco (1g)	8	47	46	46	—1½
17½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	7	12	11¾	11⅞	
33¾	18	Champ Pap & F	1	26½	26½	26½	Jan 13
12⅞	6	Checker Cab	1	8½	8½	8½	Jan 10
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (½g)	9	36⅜	35⅝	36⅜	+ ⅛
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	88	88	88	Jan 16
48½	20	Ches Corp (½g)	4	22	22	22	+ ½
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	2	3½	3½	3½	Jan 14
1⅞	½	Chi & N West	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛		Chi & N West pf	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
1¼	¼	Chi Great West	4	⅝	½	½	
5⅜	2¼	Chi Great W of	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	6⅞	Chi Mail Order	3	12¾	12	12	+ ⅜
1	¼	Chi M St P & P	1	½	½	½	
1⅞		Chi M St P & P pf	1	1	1	1	
19⅜	6¼	Chi Pneu Tool	3	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
39¾	22	Chi Pn T ev pf (3)	3	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ¼
47	17⅜	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	47	47	47	Jan 13
1¼	⅛	Chi Rock Is & Pac	1	½	½	½	Jan 16
2½	⅝	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
3	1	C R I & Pac 7% pf	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jan 10
12⅝	8	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	5	8½	8½	8½	Jan 13
19¼	12	Chick Cot Oil (¾a)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Jan 14
13½	3¼	Childs Co	3	12½	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅛
88½	35⅜	Chrysler Corp (2e)	74	76⅝	74⅞	74½	+ ⅝
13½	7⅝	City Ice & F (1.40e)	2	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
5½	2	City Stores	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
27½	10⅝	Clark Equip (¾e)	1	23	22	23	
30½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (1e)	4	26½	26	26	— ½
60¼	32½	Climax Molyb(1.20a)	4	57⅞	57½	57⅝	+ ⅝
33⅜	16½	Clouts Peabody(.80e)	9	28⅝	28½	28⅝	
143⅜	105½	Coca-Cola (4½e)	2	131	131	131	Jan 14
61½	37½	Coca-Cola A (3)	3	60	60	60	Jan 12
17	7⅛	Colgate-Palm (⅞)	20	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
104½	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	6	104	104	104	+1⅜
39⅜	13¼	Collins & Aik (1¼e)	2	33½	33½	33¼	Jan 16
23½	9⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	3	20⅝	20½	20½	— ⅛
22⅜	13½	Col Br'cast A (1¼e)	5	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
22⅜	13	Col Br'cast B (1¼e)	1	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅛
9⅞	5½	Colum Gas & El	150	7⅝	6⅞	7⅜	+ ⅜
83	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	77	76	76	Jan 16
19	9	Col Pict vtc (2½g% d)	4	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
35⅜	25½	Col Pict pf (2¾g)	9	29⅝	28½	28⅝	Dec 28
96½	83⅝	Colum Carbon (4)	8	91	90	91	+1
30⅞	23	Comi Credit (4)	23	53⅜	52⅜	52½	— ⅛
108½	84	Comi Cred pf (4½)	1	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	Jan 10
64	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	18	54½	53⅞	54½	
112½	90	Comi Inv cv pf (4¼)	1	107½	107½	107½	Jan 11
12⅝	5⅞	Comi Solvents	238	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
2¼	1	Com'with & South	222	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
55⅝	25	Com & So pf (⅝k)	11	50	49	50	+1½
28	22½	Com'with Edis (1.60)	41	27¼	27	27¼	+ ⅛
9½	2⅞	Conde Nast	1	8	8	8	
29¾	15	Congol Nairn (⅝e)	1	29	28¾	29	
8⅝	6	Congress Cigar	3	7½	7½	7½	Dec 29
26⅜	10½	Consol Aircraft (1e)	1	22⅝	22	22⅝	+ ⅜
16⅜	4½	Consol Cigar (½g)	1	8	8	8	
34¼	17	Consol Edison (2)	275	33	31⅝	33	+1
104	68⅞	Consol Edison pf (5)	3	103⅝	103⅛	103⅜	— ⅛
2⅜	1	Consol Film Ind	3	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	Jan 16
12¼	4½	Cons Film Ind pf(1e)	1	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	Jan 16
7⅜	2⅜	Consol Laundries	3	6	6	6	+ ⅛
10⅝	7	Consol Oil (.80)	16	8⅞	8⅜	8⅝	
7½	2½	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
5⅝	2¼	Consol's Coal	3	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
22	10	Consol's Coal pf	1	15	15	15	Jan 10
95⅜	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	94	94	94	
17⅞	9⅜	Container Corp	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
26⅞	8⅝	Cont Bak A	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	
2¾	1¼	Cont Bak B	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
104½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	92½	92½	92½	— ⅜
49	37½	Cont Can (⅛g)	15	41⅞	41	41¼	— ⅛
116	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	2	113¾	113¾	113¾	Jan 16
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fiber	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Jan 16
36½	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	34	33¾	33¾	— ⅜
3½	⅝	Cont Motors	93	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
35⅜	21¾	Cont Oil Del (1)	8	29⅝	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
20½	10	Cont Steel (1e)	1	26	26	26	Jan 13
70¾	53	Corn Products (3

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Prices for Some Fabrics of Cotton Cloth Are Higher

Weekly Cloth Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Carded fancies and fine combed yarn fabrics stood against the general reactionary trend in primary cotton gray goods markets during the past week. Some of the combed constructions staged slight price advances, and fancies encountered an increasing demand and a steady and slightly firmer price situation.

Coarse goods, on the contrary, proved inactive and slightly weaker in some constructions, especially those in the standard print cloth list. Total sales for the week were estimated at somewhat less than half the current week's output from the looms.

Declining securities markets dampened the ardor of gray goods buyers even though many of them were really in need of additional yardage. Bids were withdrawn early in the week and demand fell away to such a marked degree in print cloth markets that some of the weaker mills, faced with the necessity of raising pay roll money, cut prices an eighth in the hope of stimulating activity. It did not do so, and sales at the lower figures were minor in quantity, many mills refusing to entertain business at those figures.

Toward the latter part of the week, there were bids for sizable quantities of 39-inch 4 yard 80 squares at 6 cents flat, but mills invariably refused to sell at that figure. Buyers finally paid 6¼ cents though many sellers still held out for 6¼.

There were also sales of 39-inch 4.75 yard 68x72s at 5¼ cents, while 38½-inch 5.35 yard 64x60s sold at 4¼ cents, and 38½-inch 6.25 yard 60x48s brought 3⅞ in large volume.

Sheetings were slightly more active than in the previous week. Prices held mostly unchanged, and efforts to bid the market off were usually unsuccessful.

Carded broadcloths moved in considerable quantities, with 36½-inch 5 yard 80x60s bringing 5 cents flat, and 37½ inch 4.10 yard 100x60s bringing 6¼ cents. The carded polins were in better demand, especially the 100x44s which sold at 6¼ cents and seemed likely to repeat their last year's record of sales running into millions of yards.

Combed broadcloths were somewhat more active also, and prices were slightly stronger. The 136x60s sold up to 9⅜ cents with some moving goods also at 9½ cents, while the 128x68s brought 9¾ cents with a few selling moderately at 9⅝ cents.

There was renewed demand for combed lawns, and the prices firmed up slightly to 5¾ and 5⅞ cents for 40-inch 76x72s and 6¾ to 6⅞ cents for 40 inch 8.50 yard 88x80s. Organdies continued to move at 4¾ cents for 11 yard 68x56s.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
8 2⅜s '47-42	110.6	110.5	110.6
2 2½s '48-43	110.9	110.5	110.9
4 2½s '46-44	110.12	110.9	110.12
1 2¾s '47-45	107.15	107.15	107.15
3 2¾s '52-49	109.19	109.19	109.19
1 2¾s '54-51	104.17	104.17	104.17
2 3s '55-51	107.22	107.19	107.22
2 2¾s '60-55	104.31	104.31	104.31
4 2½s '59-56	104.27	103.24	103.24
26 2½s '65-60	103.4	103.2	103.2
6 2½s '63-58	103.7	103.5	103.7

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '49-44	107.10	107.10	107.10

Home Owners' Loan

3 2¼s '49-39	102.19	102.19	102.19

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s '48	103½	103½	103½
2 Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	104½	104¼	104¼
10 Ala Gt Sou 5s '43	107	107	107
8 Tllegh Val 4s '42	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Allied Stores 4½s '51	89	89	89
4 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110¼	110¼	110¼
15 Am & For P 5s 2030	52	51¾	52
3 AmIChem cv 5½s '49	102	102	102
7 Am T & T 5½s '43	112	111¾	112¾
26 Am T & T 3¾s '56	106¼	106	106¼
32 Am T & T 3¼s '61	107	106¾	107
3 Can C Nitra deb 6?	24	24	24
1 Ann Arbor 4s 95	32¾	32¾	32¾
2 Ark & MRy B&T 5s64	96	96	96
3 Arm Del 4s 55	98¼	98¼	98¼
21 AT&SF 4s 95	108¾	108¼	108¾
2 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	89¾	89¾	89¾
2 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	95	95	95
21 AT&SF cv 4½s 48	101¾	101½	101½
10 AT&SF T Rn L 4s58	110¾	110¼	110¾
5 ACL cit 4s 52	71¾	71¼	71¾
7 A C Line 4½s 64	67⅝	67½	67½
1 A C Line 5s 45	78	78	78
19 Atl Refin 3s 53	104¾	104½	104¾
4 B&O rfg 6s 95	20¾	20¾	20¾
8 B&O rfg 5s 95	20	20	20
2 B&O rfg 5s 95 ct	20	20	20
1 B&O 5s 96 F	18¼	18¼	18¼
8 B&O 5s 2000 D	18½	18⅜	18⅜
53 B&O cv 4½s 48	11½	11¼	11¼
1 B&O 4s 48	55	55	55
1 B&O 5s S W 50	37½	37⅜	37½
1 B&O 5s SW 50 ct	37	37	37
12 Bang & Aroo cn 4s51	95½	95	95
1 Bang & A cv 4s 51 st	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	117½	117½	117½
13 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	129¾	129¾	129¾
7 Beth Stl 4¼s 60	107½	107½	107½
17 Beth Stl 3¾s 65	102¼	102¼	102¼
28 Beth Stl 3½s 52	99¾	99⅝	99¾
2 Boston&Me 5s 67	28	28	28
4 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	73¾	73½	73½
5 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	104½	104½	104½
11 Bkly U Gas 5s 45	107¼	107	107
1 Bkly U Gas 5s 50	76½	76½	76½
2 BklyU Gas 5s 52 B	96	95	96
11 Brown Shoe 3¾s 50	108¼	107	107
5 Buf Gen El 4½s 81	112¾	112¾	112¾
2 Bur C R&No 5s 34	8	8	8
7 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	93¾	93¼	93¼
2 Canada Cn 4½s 60	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	118¾	118¾	118¾
10 Can Pac 5s 44	112¾	112¾	112¾
1 Can Pac 4½s 46	99¾	99¾	99¾
10 Can Pac 4½s 60	92⅝	92¼	92⅝
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	90	90	90
1 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
24 Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	74½	74½	74½
6 Certain-td 5½s '48	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
2 ChampP&F 3s 4¼s'50	101	101	101
1 C&O rfg 3½s '63E	97½	97½	97½
11 C&O 1st 4s '89R&A	115½	115½	115½
3 Chic&Aiton 3s'49	12	12	12
3 CB&Q rfg 5s'71A	96¾	96⅜	96⅝
6 CB&Q gen 4s '58	99¼	99¼	99¼
4 CB&Q 3½s Ill'49	100	100	100
1 Chic&E Ill 5s'51	20	20	20
18 Chic Gt West 4s'59	23¾	23½	23½
11 CMSP&Pac 5s'75	10¼	10	10¼
5 CM&SP 4½s'89C	26¼	26¼	26¼
1 Chic&NW cv 4s'49	5½	5¾	5¾
16 CRI&P 4s'88	17	16¾	17
3 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s'60	56	56	56
1 Ch Un Sta 4s'63 D	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
6 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	105¾	105¾	105¾
11 Ch Un Sta 3½s'51	102½	102½	102½
6 Cin & W Ind 4s'52	89	89	89
4 Cinn Gas&El 3¼s'66	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
10 CinUnTerm 5s'57 C	108¼	107⅞	107⅞
2 CCC&StL 4½s'77	58	58	58
2 CCC&StL gen 4s'93	73½	73	73
2 Clev Sh Line 4½s'61	82	82	82
1 ClevUnTerm 5s'72	78⅞	78⅞	78¾
1 ClevUnTerm 4½s'77C	74½	74½	74½
9 Col & So 4½s'80	42¾	42¼	42¼
3 Colmbia G 5s'52 Ap	96½	96½	96½
8 Colmbia G 5s'52 May	96¾	96¾	96¾
96 Colmbia G 5s 1961	96¼	95⅝	96¼
1 Com'l Cred 2¾s'42	103¼	103	103¼
3 Comwlth Ed 3½s'68	108⅝	108½	108½
35 Comwlth Ed 3½s'58	110	109⅞	109⅞
4 Comwlth Ed 4s'81	107½	107	107¼
6 Comwlth Ed 3¾s'65	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
4 Con Edis 3¾s'46	106	106	106
15 Con Edis 3½s'48	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
25 Con Edis 3½s 58	105¾	105¾	105¾
23 Con Oil cv 3½s'51	104¼	104	104⅜
1 Consum Pow 3¾s'65	108	108	108
14 Consum Pow 3½s'70	108⅜	108½	108¾
11 Consum Pow 3½s'65	107¼	107	107¼
8 Consum Pow 3¼s'66	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Container 5s '42	98¾	98¾	98¾
11 Continent Oil 3½s'48	105	105	105
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	23	23	23
13 Cuba RR 5s '52	38	38	38
6 Dayton P&L 3½s'60	108¾	108¾	108¾
25 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	61	60⅜	60⅝
4 D&RG West 5s '78	9	9	9
2 Det Ed 4½s'61	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
2 Det Ed 4s '65	112	112	112
11 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	111½	111¼	111½
4 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	106½	106¼	106½
37 Erie rfg 5s '67	12¾	12½	12¾
14 Erie rfg 5s '75	12¾	12½	12¾
6 Erie 1st 4s'96	45	45	45
18 Erie gen lien 4s'96	21½	21	21½
6 Erie cv 4s '53 A	18½	18½	18½
3 Fed Lt&T 5s'42	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
2 Fed Lt&T 5s'42 st	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
2 Fla E Cst 5s '74	9	9	9
1 Francis Sug 6s '56	40	40	40
1 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	104	104	104
4 Gen Cable 5½s'47	103	103	103
11 Gen Mot Accept 3s'45	107¼	107	107¼
6 Gen MotAccep 3¼s'51	107¼	107	107¼
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝
23 Goodrich 4¼s '56	100⅜	100½	100¼
6 Goodrich 6s '45	100½	100⅜	100½
1 Gt Nor 5s '73	92	92	92
18 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	101⅛	101½	101½
19 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
8 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	87	87	87
6 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	75¼	75¼	75¼
4 Gulf St Util 4s '66	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	32½	32½	32½
4 Hud&Man rfg 5s'57	44	44	44
2 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	12½	12½	12½
5 Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70 B	112¼	112¼	112½
6 Ill Cen 4s '52	58	58	58
5 Ill Cen 4s '53	54½	54½	54½
5 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	58⅛	58	58⅛
15 Ill Cen 4¼s'66	61	60½	60½
15 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	56¼	55½	56¼
2 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	51¼	51¼	51¼
11 Ill Steel 4½s '40	105	104½	105
3 Indus Rayon 4½s'48	94¾	94½	94½
2 Interb R Tr 5s '32	61	60½	60½
2 Interb R Tr 5s'41	59	58⅝	58⅝
13 Interb R Tr 6s '32	39½	38	38
1 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	62⅜	62¼	62¼
3 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66 ct	61	61	61
1 Int Gt Nor aj 6s'52	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	18½	18½	18½
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	76¾	76¾	76¾
8 Int Mer Mar 6s'41	58½	58	58½
7 Int Paper 6s '55	91¾	91¾	91¾
4 Int Paper 5s '47	98½	98	98
1 Int T&T 4½s '52	66	65½	66
28 Int T&T 4s '52	67¼	67	67¼
1 KCFtS&Mem 4s '36	34¾	34¾	34¾
3 K C South 5s '50	70	70	70
2 K C South 3s '50	70	70	70
2 K C Term 4s '60	109½	109½	109½
10 Koppers Co 4s '51	101	100⅞	101
3 Kresge Found 2½s '45	102¾	102½	102½
7 Lac Gas 5½s '53	49	48½	49
2 Lac Gas 5½s '60D	48¾	48	48⅜
2 Lac Gas 5s '38	81	81	81
6 Lautaro Nit Inc '75	23½	25½	25½
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	55½	55½	55½
4 Leh Val 4½s 2003	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	19½	19½	19½
2 Liggett & M 7s 44	129½	129¼	129¼
5 Liggett & M 5s 51	129	129	129
7 Liquid Carb 4s 47	108½	108½	108½
386 Lows 3½s 46	100	99¾	99¾
2 Long Is unif 4s 49	83	83	83
100 Long I R N un 4s 49	100	99¾	99¾
5 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	81½	81½	81½
6 Manhat Ry 4s 90	34	33¾	33¾
6 Mead Corp 6s 45 A	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 MSP&SSMar 5½s'78	66½	66½	66½
MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	5¾	5¾	5¾
2 M-K-Tex 5s'62 A	33⅞	33½	33½
8 M-K-Tex 4s'67	16½	16½	16½
5 M-K-Tex 4s'62 B	30	30	30
2 Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
21 Mo Pac 5s'65 A	20½	20	20
5 Mo Pac 5s'77 F	20	20	20
1 Mo Pac 5s'81 F	20½	20¼	20½
2 Mo Pac gen 4s'75	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 Mob & Oh 5s'38	30¼	30¼	30¼
8 Mob & O 4½s'77	27¼	27	27
1 MonWPaPh Sv 4½s'60	108¼	108¼	108¼
25 Mont Pow 3½s'66	97½	97½	97½
3 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	54	54	54
8 Nassau El 4s'51	32	31¾	31¾
9 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51ww	105	104⅝	104⅞
1 Nat Gypsum 4½s'50	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2 Natl Steel 4s '65	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 New Eng T&T5s'52	125¾	125¾	125¾
22 N O Pu Sv 5s'52A	103	103	103
6 N Orl Term 4s'53	68	68	68
2 NO Tex&Mex 5s'56C	35	35	35
7 NO Tex&M 4½s'56	34½	34½	34½
32 NYC rfg 5s 2013	63¼	62½	62⅞
6 NYC 4½s 2013 A	57¼	57	57¼
1 NYC cv 3¼s'52	67½	67½	67½
31 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	57	56¾	56⅞
7 NYC&HR 3½s'97	53	53	53
26 NYCh&StL5½s'74A	62¾	62	62
14 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	54	53½	53½
8 NY Conn RR 4½s'53	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
2 NY G El H&P 5s '48	126	126	126
6 NY G El H&P 4s '49	117	116¾	116¾
60 NY Lt&Pow 4½s'73	60	60	60
14 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	15¼	14½	15
2 NYNH&H clt 6s'40	24½	24¼	24½
6 NYNH&H 4½s '67	14¾	14½	14½
5 NYNH&H 4s '55	13	13	13
5 NYNH&H 4s '56	13	13	13
10 NYNH&H 4s '57	6⅝	6½	6½
25 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	9½	9¼	9¼
5 NY O & W gen 4s '55	4½	4½	4½
2 NY Ry 4s '58 st	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
19 NY Steam 3½s '83	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
2 NY Tel 4½s '39	103¼	103¼	103¼
7 Niagara Sh cv 5½s'50	97¼	97¼	97¼
17 Norf&W 4s '96	119½	119	119½
1 NorAm e 5s '61	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
3 NorAm Ed 5½s '43	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 NorAm Ed 5s '57A	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 NorAm Ed 5s '69C	106	106	106
4 Nor Pac 4s 2047	67½	67	67
5 Nor Pac 3s 2047 D	60	60	60
9 Nor Pac 4s '97	83½	83¼	83½
19 Nor Pac 3s 2047	49¼	49	49
7 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 Ogden&L Cha 4s '48 st	4¼	4	4
2 Ohio Ed 4s '67	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
7 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107¼	107¼	107¼
12 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	102¼	102	102¼
1 Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s '46	116¼	116¼	116¼
11 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Otis Steel 4½s '62 A	79⅜	78¾	78¾
10 Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	107½	107½	107½
6 Pac G&E 3¼s '61	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Pac Gas&El 4s '64	113	113	113
3 Pac T&T 3¼s '66 B	109	109	109
3 Pac T&T 3¼s '66 C	109¼	109¼	109¼
11 Para Bway 3s '55 st	57½	57	57½
1 Para Pict 6s '55	100	100	100
1 Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	87	87	87
21 Pen Co 4s '63	100	100	100
2 Penn Gl Sand 4½s '60	107½	107½	107½
2 Pen Ohio&Det 4½s '77	96½	96½	96½
10 Pen P&L 4½s '61	106	105⅝	105⅞
3 Pen RR gen 5s '68	105	105	105
4 Pen RR cn 4½s '80	117¼	117¼	117¼
4 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	98⅞	98½	98⅝
41 Pen RR 4½s deb'70	85¾	85½	85¾
6 Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	93½	93	93½
2 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	93¾	93⅜	93¾
1 Pen RR 3½s'52	82½	82½	82½
2 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	55	55	55
6 Phips Dodge 3½s'52	113¾	113¾	113¾
5 PhilBal&W 4½s'81 D	104¾	104	104¼
6 Phila Co 5s '67	99¾	99½	99¾
6 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	11½	11¼	11½
2 Philippine Ry 4s '37	11	11	11
4 Phillips Pet 3s '48	112¼	111½	112¼
4 PCC & St L 7s '70A	103	103	103
4 PCC & St L 4½s'77	95	95	95
38 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	63½	62½	63½
76 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	15½	14⅜	15¼
5 Purity Bak 5s 48	98	98	98
4 Readg 4½s 97 A	71¼	71½	71¼
1 Rdg Jen Gen 4s 51	56½	56½	56½
2 Rem Rand 4¼s 56	103	103	103
3 Republic Steel 4½s61	92½	92½	92½
6 Richfield Oil 4s 52	106¼	106¼	106¼
4 Roch G&E 5s 62E	111¾	111¾	111¾
6 Rutland 4½s 41 st	5	4¾	4¾
12 Saguenay Pow 4½s60	105½	105¼	105¼
2 StLIM&S4½sRG 33	60¼	60¼	60¼
2 St L S F 4½s 78	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 StLSF4½s78ctf st	11¼	11¼	11¼
35 St L S F 4s 50 A	12½	12	12
5 St L SW rfg 5s 90	14¾	14½	14¾
19 Seab A L cn 4s 45	9¾	9½	9⅝
4 Sea-AllFla 6s36A ct	4	4	4
6 Shell Un 3½s 51	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Simmons cv 4s 52	98	98	98
3 Skelly Oil 4s 51	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Smithkln Cp 3¼s50	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 So Bell T&T 3¾s 62	108	108	108
12 So Cal Gas 4½s 61	106¾	106¼	106¼
3 So Col Pow 6s 47	102½	102½	102½
3 Sou Pac 4½s '68	52	51¾	51¾
24 Sou Pac 4½s '81	51½	50¾	50¾
25 So Pac 4½s '60	52	51¾	51¾
29 So Pac rfg 4s '55	69¼	69	69
10 So Pac cit 4s '49	53¾	53¼	53¼
3 So Pac 3¾s'46	62	61¾	61¾
3 So Pac 4½s Ore'77	57¼	57	57
7 South Ry 5s '56	74¼	74	74
6 South Ry gen 6s '56	71½	71½	71½
21 SouthRy cn 5s '94	84½	84¼	84½
23 South Ry gen 4s '56	58	57¾	58
3 SW Bell Tel 3s '68	105¼	105¼	105¼
8 SW Gas&El 4s '60	107½	107½	107½
7 Std Oil NJ 2¾s '53	106	105¾	105¾
3 Std Oil NJ 2¾s '53	103¾	103⅜	103¾
8 Studebaker cv 6s '45	82	80½	82
3 Swift&Co 2¾s'50	107½	107¾	107½
22 Ten El Pow 6s '47A	97	96½	97
3 Tex Corp 2½s'51	107½	107⅝	107½
1 Tex & Pist 5s 2000	116¼	116¼	116¼
1 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	83	83	83
6 Third Ave aj 5s '60	8¼	8½	8¼
5 Third Ave 4s '60	39¾	39¼	39¼
2 TideWAssCo3½s'52	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	108½	108½	108½
3 Un Pac 1st 4s 2008	115¾	115½	115½
24 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	112¾	112½	112¾
4 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Un Pac 4s'71	96¾	96¾	96¾
43 Un Pac 3½s'70	96½	96¼	96½
2 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s'52	82	82	82
2 Unit Drug 5s 53	70	70	70
10 Un Rys St4s'34	27	27	27
29 US Steel 3¼s'48	105½	105¼	105½
13 Utah L&T rac 5s'44	94½	93¾	94½
15 Utah P&L 5s '44	95½	95¾	95¾
27 Util P&L 5½s'47	69½	69¼	69¼
65 Util P&L 5s '59	69½	69¼	69¼
5 Va Elc&Pow 3½s'68	108½	108½	108½
1 Wabash 4½s 78C	11	11	11
13 Warner Bros cv 6s'39	91½	91	91½
5 Warner Bros 6s'39 ct	89⅞	89¼	89⅞
5 Warren Bros 6s '41	44	44	44
4 Wash Term 3½s'45	107	107	107
2 Wash Wat P 5s'39 reg	101	101	101
1 West Pen P 3½s'66	111¾	111¾	111½
7 West Shore 4s 2361	55¼	55¼	55¼
2 Westn Md 5½s'77A	85	85	85
4 Westn Md 4s '52	82½	82	82
10 Western Un 5s '51	62⅜	61¾	61½
1 Western Un 5s '60	61½	61½	61½
2 Western Un 4½s'50	62	62	62
2 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	95½	95½	95½
7 Wilson&Co 5½s'41	75	75	75
8 Wilson&Co cv 3¾s'47	96¼	96¼	96¼
8 Youngst S&T 4s'48	107⅜	107	107

Foreign Bonds

12 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	76½	76½	76½
3 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜
14 Australia 5s '55	100	99¾	99¾
8 Australia 5s '57	99⅞	99¾	99¾
4 Australia 4½s '56	96¾	96⅜	96¾
4 Austria 7s '57	15¼	15¼	15¼
8 Belgium 6½s'49	106½	106½	106½
2 Berl City El 6s '55	25	25	25
11 Brazil 8s '41	12	11⅞	12
15 Brazil 6½s'26-'57	10	10	10
15 Brazil 6½s '27-57	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
2 Brasil C Ry El 7s '52	97½	97	97½
1 Brisbane 5s '57	97	97	97
5 Brisbane 6s '50	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 Budapest 6s '62	11¼	11⅛	11¼
7 Buen A 4½s 43s 's 77	51	50½	51
2 Canada 5s 52	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
3 Canada 4s 60	111½	111½	111½
16 Canada 3¼s 61	104¾	104¼	104¾
29 Canada 3s 67	99½	99¼	99¾
8 Canada 2½s 45	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 Canada 2¼s 44	103	103	103
2 Chile Mt Bk 6½s57asd	14	14	14
5 Chile Mtg Bk 6s 61	16¼	16⅛	16¼
1 Chile Mt Bk 6s 62 asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
3 Chile 6s 60	18	18	18
3 Chile 6s 61 Jan	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
3 Chile 6s 61 Feb	18¼	17⅞	18¼
2 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
2 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	16¼	16¼	16⅜
1 Chile 6s 63	18	18	18
1 Chile 6s 63 asd	16¼	16¼	16¼
2 Chilean Mun 7s 60	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
8 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	21¾	21¼	21¾
35 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	21¾	21¼	21¾
1 Copenhag 5s 52	95¾	95¾	95¾
5 Cuba 5½s 53	103¼	103	103¼
9 Cuba 5½s 55	73½	73	73½
23 Cuba 4½s'77	60	59¾	59¾
6 Denmark 6s 42	101¾	101¼	101¾
17 Denmark 5½s 55	99⅛	98¾	98¾
10 Denmark 4½s 62	95	94¾	94¾
10 French 7½s 41	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 GerCAgBk 6s 60 Oct	26½	26½	26½
1 Ger G Ag Bk 6s 60 Oct cpn on	23¾	23¾	23¾
2 Ger Gen El 6½s40	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛
6 GtConElPap 7s'44	75	74¾	74¾
3 Italy 7s 1951	73⅝	73¼	73¼
3 Japan 6½s'54	82¾	82¾	82¾
3 Japan 5½s'65	61	61	61
1 Medellin Mun 6½s'54	11	11	11
6 N Sou Wales 5s'57	99¼	99¼	99¼
27 Nord Ry 6

Syrians Aroused By French Delay On Independence

(Continued from Page 1)

transition and supervision by the French High Commissioner was to expire.

Has Its Own Parliament

After years of struggle and revolution, Syria today has its own elected parliament and government, imposes taxes, controls the making of the budget, public education, justice, public security and peace. It intended soon to send its own ministers and consular officials abroad.

The Syrians complain that France still controls the Syrian customs revenues, which they declare are used largely to support the French Army of Occupation, which consists of 16,000 French and Colonial troops. France also looks after the national defense of Syria, dominates Syrian foreign policy and finances, and has French officials in most of the key positions in the country, including the police, army and customs. Syria demands that these rights shall be transferred to Syria by the end of 1936.

Syria bitterly complains of French delay in ratifying the treaty, which the Syrian Parliament ratified a year ago. Other causes of complaint are that France, at the behest of England virtually gave away the rich area of the Sanjak of Alexandretta, totaling about 1,500 square miles and containing a predominantly large Syrian population, to Turkey, in order, so the Syrians say, that France and England might win from Turkey the right of entry to the Dardanelles in the event of another World War.

France, moreover, it is complained, withdrew virtually all of Syria's gold to France and devalued the French franc to such an extent that it caused Syria a loss of about thirty billion francs, and seriously damaged Syrian trade and commerce.

France, it is said, continues to favor the French-created Lebanese Republic which was formerly a part of Syria proper, at the expense of the Syrian republic.

Italy, the Syrians believe, will now find it impossible to invade Asia Minor from Rhodes and the Dodecanese Islands by way of Alexandretta, which the Syrians say, Turkey intends to fortify eventually, after the Alexandretta district has been absorbed into the Turkish Republic.

"Syria will never recognize the cession of the Alexandretta Sanjak to Turkey," declared Faris Beyel Khoury, American-educated President of the Syrian Parliament.

"Alexandretta has always been considered an integral part of Syria. Turkey itself, by the Treaty of Lausanne, formally recognized Alexandretta as a part of Syria."

Turkish Advantage Seen

Faris Beyel Khoury declared that Turkey wishes to cut Syria in two in order to weaken the country and to prevent the Syrian Government from ruling the Turkish minorities in the Alexandretta region. "We are now faced," he continued, "with a serious Jewish problem to the south, (in Palestine) and with an equally critical Turkish question on our north. Economically the Alexandretta district is indispensable for the big Aleppo commercial center."

The President, who is a graduate of the American University at Beirut, blamed the United States for some of Syria's misfortunes. President Woodrow Wilson, the Syrian statesman declare, originated the principle of self-determination for minority nationalities and also sponsored the system of mandates.

"After encouraging the formation of the League of Nations," said the President of Parliament, "the United States abandoned it and now allows the European powers and the colonizing nations to do as they please.

"It is a misfortune for us that the United States did not assume a mandate over Syria. Syria would be much better off. The Syrian nation, however, will be ever grateful to America for its sympathetic interest in our fate and for its moral support of our struggle for independence."

China

(Continued from Page 1)

indicated Japan was considering taking the United States up on the hint contained in the American note of Dec. 31 that this country would be prepared "to give due and ample consideration to any proposals based on justice and reason" which Japan might advance.

The United States expressed willingness to "discuss such proposals with representatives of the other powers, including Japan and China, whose rights and interests are involved."

Emphasis was placed at the State Department, however, on the fact the proposals must be taken up with all nations whose rights are involved, namely all signatories to the Nine-Power Treaty guaranteeing China's integrity and equality of economic opportunity there.

Koo Asks Aid for China

GENEVA, Jan. 17 (AP)—China today asked the League of Nations to establish an independent committee to co-ordinate the action of all world powers, including non-members of the League, which are interested in halting Japan's march into China.

The proposal, made by Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to France and delegate to the League, was designed primarily to bring action taken by the United States into line with moves made or contemplated by Britain, France, and Soviet Russia in the Far East.

Dr. Koo also urged the League Council, whose meeting he addressed, to ask members to extend financial and economic help to China, to place an embargo on shipments of oil and airplanes to Japan and to assure the free transit of war materials to China.

Dr. Koo told the Council that a boycott against Japan by all member nations would be effective in halting Japan. He assured the Council, however, that China did not expect League states to "undertake impossible tasks" in carrying out the punitive measures against Japan already approved by the League.

In effect, he asked the League to recognize that little could be done in the Orient without help of the United States and to establish a committee outside the League which the United States could join.

"The aim of the present all-powerful military leaders in Japan is nothing short of the conquest of China, the subjugation of Asia, and ultimately the domination of the world," the Chinese spokesman declared.

Dr. Koo said that President Roosevelt in his Message to Congress "proffered the co-operation of the American people in support of the cause of democracy and peace." He went on:

"Is the Council, with its prescribed duties under the Covenant to promote peace and in the presence of raging aggression in the Far East, not to take special notice of this most important declaration from the head of one of the greatest peace-loving nations of the world and take appropriate action on its part to check aggression?"

'American Mercury' Sold

NEW YORK (AP)—"The American Mercury" magazine has been sold by Paul Palmer, its editor, to Lawrence E. Spivak, for many years its treasurer and general manager. Eugene Lyons, former foreign correspondent and author of "Assignment in Utopia," will succeed Mr. Palmer as editor.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, the wonderful polishing cloth that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; Approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute." Sells at 25c; Big Profits; sample free. P. C. Gale Co., Dept. 103, 15 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

SANTA CRUZ, CALIF.—Casa Alta Apartments, at Beach; beautifully furnished; steam heat, electric refrigeration; garage; 1-3-4 rooms; 1½ hrs. ride from San Francisco.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

St. Louis, Mo. **Versailles Apts.** 700 S. Skinker

Quiet, refined, luxurious, overlooking Forest Park, near highest point in city; close to schools and church. 4 to 7 rooms, 1 to 3 baths; connecting garage. Modest rentals.

Direction: Downs, Mobl & Co.
R. L. Latta, Resident Manager

REAL ESTATE

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Beautiful residential corner, 200 ft. x 200 ft., in restricted country club section; owner happy to answer all inquiries. P. O. Box 162, Hollywood, Calif.

ROOMS AND BOARD

SARAH HOWARD HOUSE
Home for Principia Boys under 13.
5454 Page Blvd. St. Louis, Mo.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

AT LAST! Amazing new ProtekSilk Hose. Protected against snags, runs; double wear; write for profitable wholesale plan and free outfit including actual sample; be in business for yourself; no investment or experience required; commission ProtekSilk Hosiery Mills, Dept. A-12, Indianapolis, Ind.

IF YOU AGREE TO SHOW YOUR FRIENDS, I will send you actual sample Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commissions. American Mills, Dept. P-133, Indianapolis, Ind.

WOMEN—Good income full or spare time; take orders Janalene "Dated" Dresses, Lingerie, Hosiery, Children's Wear; good commissions; chance to get own clothes FREE; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; outfit furnished. Janalene, Dept. 764, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Beautiful one-room, unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, Electrolux, near church, subway ENdicott 2-1883.

N. Y. C. East 40's—Elevator; 4½ rooms; southern exposure; fireplace; co-operative bldg. Tel. VAnderbilt 3-8935; will lease or sell.

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A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

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Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 806 Lexington Ave (62nd St.). New York Regent 4-2290

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CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell—Rent Banquet and Bridge Tables
Phone Trowbridge 7823. Pettingill & Pear 272 Sidney St., Cambridge, Mass.

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL RENT
CAPitol 3632 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
27 Haymarket Square, Boston.

FURRIERS

CHAS. FLEMING January Clearance Sale. Drastic Reductions. All furs can be purchased on budget plan. Ten payments. 345 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Phone PE. 6-2279.

FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs, custom made and ready - to - wear. Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices. 345 7th Ave., N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG girl for chamber and waitress work in guest house. Call Longwood 9054 (Brookline, Mass.).

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MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Fireproof warehouse, storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th St., N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

STEINWAY and other standard make pianos bought, sold, rented; classical records bought, sold. ERNEST DAVIS, 158 W. 56, N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

SUMMERVILLE, S. C.—"Holly Inn," 18 miles to Charleston; small, homelike; heart flowers and pines; ideal climate; golf, tennis, riding, hunting; reasonable; tourists welcome. Gertrude Harper.

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ALFRED R. STARR
Authorized dealer RCA Victor, Emerson; repairs; radio and electrical appliances. Tel. CI-7-6322. 471 Central Park West, N. Y. C.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

ACTIVE middle-aged man; winter work booking orders spring delivery; plants, trees; tremendous demand; weekly commission; outfit free; experience unnecessary. Burr Nurseries, Manchester, Conn.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 230 W. 76th (Apt. 48)—Spacious, well-furnished, desirable; convenient transportation; suitable one, two. TR. 4-0843.

N. Y. C., 146th St. (between Broadway and Riverside Dr.)—Desirable room; business person preferred. Tel. AU. 3-2440 (Apt. 51) after 6 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG man, Dartmouth graduate, wishes clerical or sales position. HA. 4-0999. Write Box T-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION-Housekeeper; adapted to refined home; experienced; go anywhere; references. Write Box B-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

MASSACHUSETTS

WINCHESTER

Terrace Yarn & Gift Shop
SALE BEGINNING JAN. 16th
Carbone's Articles at Wholesale Prices
Knitting Worsted, 4 oz. for 49c
Shetland, 2 oz. at 30c
Reduction on All Angoras Also
1 Winchester Terrace Tel. 2179-W
IRENE MATHEWS

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 6, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

POST WANTED

ENGINEER, M.I. Mech. E., wide experience at home and abroad, desires change; will consider any position of trust; excellent credentials. Address, RM/A, F. D., London, W. C. 1.

LADY requires post as secretary; commercial and school experience; shorthand, typing and accounts. Box W-967, BCM/CBM, London.

SWISS governess, permanent resident Great Britain; fines Easter; languages, usual English subjects. Melle. Imhof, Pitmilly, Kingsbarns, Fife.

LADY seeks post as companion-housekeeper; good cook and needlewoman; willing drive car. Box W-1299, BCM/CBM, London.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

Boscastle, WELLTOWN MANOR, Cornwall
An Elizabethan Manor (1550). Completely unspoiled, in King Arthur's Country.
Also under same management
COTSWOLD HOUSE
Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire
A Georgian House of great dignity and charm in beautiful old-world village within easy reach of Stratford-on-Avon and many historical towns.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF **LYNTON COURT**
Next door Christian Science Church
46 rooms (16 due south, 8 ground floor), 4 lounges, recreation room, acre grounds. Everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 2½ gns. Tariff on request.
O. HOBIER

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD **ARNCOTT HALL**
A modern comfortable hotel, 45 bedrooms; fitted h. and c. and radiators; private bathrooms; electric lift; inclusive terms 3½ to 5 gns. Telegrams and Tel.: Bournemouth 2050.

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Winter visitors will appreciate centrally-heated bedrooms; quiet, peaceful atmosphere. P. H. Benn. Tel. 2752.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) **BURNBRAE**
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

BOURNEMOUTH E. — "Craigrie" Southern Road. Close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk. Tel. S'bourne 1180.

DAWLISH S. DEVON **ROCKSTONE HOTEL**
Actually overlooking English Channel. Has an early Victorian serenity, with the conveniences of modern fittings. Tel. 158.

EXETER—Dix's Field Private Hotel, every comfort, excellent cuisine; central, secluded; H. and C. throughout; gas fires in bedrooms; terms 3½ gns. Mrs. A. J. Hubbard.

FLEMING'S HOTEL
London, 16 Sussex Place, Lancaster Gate, W. 2
Quiet, modern, H. and C., bathroom every floor with breakfast, 6/6 per day; from 35/- per week. Scottish Proprietress. PAD. 6885.

London **HOTEL IMPERIAL**
121-122 Queens Gate, S. W. 7. KEN. 1191
Two minutes South Kensington Station
Hot and Cold Water. Gas Fires, telephone in all bedrooms. Central heating, lift. From £3.3s. en pension, 10/6 daily, 7/6 bed, bath, breakfast.

Lexham Gardens Hotel WES. 5028
112-116 Lexham Gardens, Kensington, W. 8.
H. and C. water, gas fires, phones. En pension £2.12.6. Daily 9/6. Bed, bath, breakfast 6/6. Central heating. PERFECT QUIET. Garden.

London **Queens Gate House**
127-128 Queens Gate, S. W. 7. KEN. 7226
Two minutes South Kensington Station
Hot and Cold Water, telephone, central heating in every bedroom. From £3.13.6 en pension, 12/6 daily, 8/6 bed, bath, breakfast.

LONDON
Spenser House Hotel
First class — exclusively vegetarian. Hot and cold water in all rooms. Lifts. Central heating. Day and night service. Tariff Brochure No. 2 from
HECTOR NICHOLLS, Managing Director
Palace Gate, Kensington, W. 8
Tele. Western 2885/6

LONDON — PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W. 2 (close to Christian Science church): passenger lifts and every modern convenience; free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining; one of the best of its kind in London; inclusive terms from 3½ gns per week.

London, SUSSEX CHAMBERS
12-14 Harrington Rd., South Kensington, KEN. 7897. 1 minute tube, church and buses. Delightful rooms, running water. Meals in rooms. Bed, breakfast and bath from 6/6.

LONDON—ARDEN HOUSE
51 PRINCES SQUARE, W. 2
Quiet yet central. Excellent food, appetisingly cooked. Running water in all rooms. Full board 50/- to 63/-, partial from 45/-. Bed, breakfast, bath from 35/-. Reduction for doubles.

LONDON
● Hotel Bristol ●
170-2 Cromwell Rd., Kensington, S. W. 5
Easy to reach — delightful to stay at. You will be welcomed and made very comfortable.
Tariff on application. WES. 1171.
From 3 gns. weekly; room, breakfast, bath 7/6

LONDON, "BEAUMONT," 17 Princes Square, BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge. Running water in every room from 45/-. Also at "ADELPHI," 129 Cromwell Rd., S. W. 7. Resident proprietors.

London—EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL, 31/32 Courtfield Gardens, S. Ken., S. W. 5. Fro. 3357. Quiet, facing Gardens. Nr. Tube and Met. H. and C. Water. Well-appointed. Noted Cuisine. Highly recommended. From 2½ gns.
Tel. Liv. 3262, London

BEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL
South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25
QUIET COMFORTABLE
150 feet back from road
Central Heating Running Water in Bedrooms
Moderate terms Brochure on request

LONDON
AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern Comfort Service and a Cuisine of the Best
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2.
Quite near Christian Science church.
En pension 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6
Lift. Central Heating. Ph. Bay 3616
Cable Grantleigh, Padd., London

LONDON—Attractive guest house, H. and C.; partial board, 2 to 3 gns. p. w. Miss Baker, 13 St. George's Sq., S. W. 1. Vic. 2306. Bus 24 passes.

Newcastle-on-Tyne **Regent Hotel**
59 Osborne Rd.
Good Board Residence. Every Comfort
Tel. Jes. 906

SOUTHPORT. Talbot Private Hotel. Central heating, gas fires, h. and c. water in bedrooms; near Christian Science church; garage near. Phone 300011.

SOUTHPORT — Clifton Hotel, Promenade; A. A., R. A. C. Central Heating; Lift; Sun Lounge; Orchestra; Golf; Garage. Telephone 4141. Telegrams Marine.

Clear View Tel. 326 **Worthing**
Lift. Between Pier and Band. Warmly recomm. Garage adj. Winter permcy. From 2½ gns.

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH—Annorma House, Morningside; residential district; H. and C., central heating; comfort and excellent cuisine. Tel. 543821.

GLASGOW—Parkgrove Hotel, 11 Park Ter.; excellent residential hotel, overlooking park; near Christian Science church; garage. Douglas 3306.

GLASGOW—Grosvenor Hotel, Botanic Gardens; running water in bedrooms, automatic lift, garage, comfortable; splendid outlook. Tel. Western 2796 (A. A., R. A. C.)

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Paris, France
HOTEL DUMINY
3 rue du Mont Thabor
Family hotel. Central
(near Tuileries Gardens)
Rooms with and without baths.
Moderate terms with or without pension.

SWITZERLAND

BERN. Pension Stamm, Kirchenfeld. Homelike family pension. Running Water. Near Christian Science church.

VILLA HERWIG
AROSA
Sunshine all around
Close to Ski-ing fields;
Moderate Terms.

England

ACCRINGTON

R. McKNO
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
92 Blackburn Road (Gentlemen)
38 Station Road (Ladies)

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

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E. PECKHAM
High Class Butcher
Canterbury Lamb a Speciality
40 OXTON ROAD, BIRKENHEAD
Tel. 892
Personal Supervision

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Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery
FUR COATS and FURS A SPECIALITY
9 QUEEN STREET, BLACKPOOL PHONE 3114

MISS BRIANT PHONE 421
LAVINIA'S HAIRDRESSER
Service with Satisfaction
Daisy Bank, 57 Wyre Grove, Grasmere Road, Blackpool
late Southampton Row, London, Fyes, Blackpool

BOLTON

GLOVES WILFRED JOHNSON
Oxford St & Market St.

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For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bradford 903, 12 to 2 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
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Brown Muff's
of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

Quality—Freshness—Purity
Purchase Your
Groceries and Provisions
from
ARTHUR RHODES LTD.
14 RAWSON PLACE
Telephone 3750-1
Also at Morecambe
Deliveries throughout the West-Riding

SKELTON'S
A Name Distinguished in
MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY
GLOVES, HOSIERY, NECKWEAR SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, ETC.
64 MARKET STREET
(Opposite Town Hall)
13 MANNINGHAM LANE
(2 Doors from Regent Cinema)
Telephone 7239

JABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD.
COAL MERCHANTS
Springmill St. Bradford
TELEPHONE 2462
The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

BURNLEY

Bailey's
FOR STYLE AND VALUE IN LADIES' WEAR
11 MANCHESTER ROAD, BURNLEY
also at Church St., Accrington

DARLINGTON

BAKER-WHEELER
SPECIALISTS IN POSTICHE — LADIES — CHILDRENS — EXPERTS IN PERMANENT WAVING
HAIRDRESSER
BEAUTY CULTURE
SETTING
10-18 COWISCLIFFE ROAD
PHONE 3052

DERBY

HIGH CLASS GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
can be obtained from
AUSTIN, HODGKINSON & CO.
The County Stores, Market Head, Derby

DAVID S. BUTLER
Limited
Printing, Stationery, Office Equipment
5, IRONGATE Tel. 46058, Ex. 4

HARROGATE

BUCKLEYS
sell all
DURANCE Branded Merchandise
FURNISHERS and DRAPERS
Parliament Street Tel. 6077

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT, CAFE
Station Square
Branch Stores—0, West park Tel. 4390
The Little Shop with the Big Reputation for
FRESH FISH, GAME, POULTRY, and TABLE DELICACIES

SWABY & HUNTER
32, Oxford Street Tel. 5028

W. H. SLATER & SON LTD.
HOUSE FURNISHERS,
UPHOLSTERERS, CABINET MAKERS.
("SUNDOUR" UNFADABLE FABRICS)
20, 21, 22, WEST PARK, HARROGATE.
TEL. NO 2294. DAY & NIGHT

ENGLAND

KENDAL

H. & R. D. CURL
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45, Stramongate, Kendal

E. H. Booth & Co., Ltd.
Italian Warehousemen
45, Highgate, Kendal
Oranges for Marmalade

LEEDS

ELECTRIC
appliances for homes and churches. Magnificent choice. Registered contractors and engineers.
Bailey's
tel. 22528
29 TRINITY ST. LEEDS 1

Misses Walker
Hairdressing and Beauty Culture
(25 years' experience)
Perfection in Permanent Waves
1 LANDS LANE, LEEDS
Tel. 29084—2 lines
Also at WOOD STREET, WAKEFIELD
Diplomas and Prize Winners
Eugene System Permanent Waving

Isaac Stephenson Ltd.
High Class Meat Purveyors

121 Kirkgate	Leeds	42 Chapel St.	Halton
24 New Market St.	"	12a Austhorpe Rd.	Crossgates
4a Woodhouse St.	"	99 Godwin St.	Bradford
233 Dewsbury Road	"	44 Wellington St.	Bingley
5 Malvern Road	"		
129 Harehills Rd.	"		
474 Roundhay Rd.	"		
3 Headingley Lane	"		

E. WILSHIRE & Co., Ltd.
For
—COALS—
Phone 24428 for Prices
Hunslet Lane, Midland, Leeds, 10

GROOCOCK & SON
High Class Grocers
31 Otley Rd., Headingley
See Our Large and Varied Stock of Good Things to Eat
'PHONE 51341

EDGAR FROST
Monumental Sculptor
Designs in Granite, Marble and Stone. All types of lettering neatly executed. Vases and Garden Ornaments. Works and Residence
Clearway Cross Gates Road, Cross Gates

LIVERPOOL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Birkenhead 4365 12:30 to 1:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
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T. & S. BACON LTD
HALLES DES MODES Est. 1825
"Jeunesse" Ground Floor Salon Jumpers Skirts Blouses Lingerie not exceeding 21/9
BOLD ST., LIVERPOOL

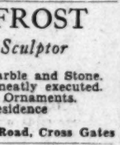
COOPERS
"The Modern Food Store"
CHURCH STREET
for the Things That Are DIFFERENT

CLAY & ABRAHAM Ltd.
87 Bold Street 18 Lord Street
23 Tithebarn Street
Perfumes and all Toilet Specialities
Safety and Electric Razors
Photographic Equipment and Supplies.

J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1830
34-36 Bold Street Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for:
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

Tel. St. Annes 303



Marion Johns
Ladies' and Children's Hairdresser
Williams Deacon's Bank Chambers
1 Orchard Road, St. Annes-on-the-Sea

ADAM HUNTER
61, The Square, St. Annes-on-Sea
LEATHER GOODS, GIFTS, BOOKS, STATIONERY
NOVELTIES *of Many Kinds*

Thistlethwaite & Edgar
Electrical Engineers and Contractors
Back St. Annes Road West
St. Annes-on-the-Sea Telephone 47

MANCHESTER

CHARLES COOK
Moult House, Moult Street
Manchester 2
DURING JANUARY
20% DISCOUNT FOR CASH
From 7 gns. suit £5 18.0
To 10 gns. suit 8 gns.
EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realise the value of his advertising investment.

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

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(FRANK DRURY LTD)
SALE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS
Commencing January 2nd
St. Ann's Place
MANCHESTER

DICKSON & ROBINSON *Limited*
SEEDSMEN TO THE LATE KING GEORGE V
Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Bulbs, Dahlias, Roses, etc. *Catalogue to guide you* — FREE
CATHEDRAL STREET
MANCHESTER

Carpets Furniture
"EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double and Triple Sprung
All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
Settees from £8.19.6
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0
30 Model Rooms Two acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER

J. E. STRETCH
ALBERT SQUARE
Hosier and Outfitter to Gentlemen
Regd. Mark

FRANK LEWIS LTD
"Recommend Wolseley for the discriminating motorist: Come to us for prompt attention and expert service."
MARKET ST. GARAGE, STRETFORD.
'Phone: Longford 2090.

JOHN G. MILLER LTD.
L. N. E. R. Sidings, Ardwick
COAL and COKE
all grades
(Wagon loads at wholesale prices to any station)
PHONE ARDWICK 2961

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

EXCLUSIVE GOWNS, COATS
Sports Suits and Hats, Moderately Priced. Obtainable at
MESDAMES PERRY & WELBOURN
151 and 153 Northumberland Street
Tel. 26716 Newcastle-on-Tyne

Park Your Car at the
Central Station Garage
Repairs a Speciality
OPEN ALWAYS Tel. 26779 Nevill St. Newcastle

NOTTINGHAM

E. STEPHENS
Decorator
desires to thank those friends who have given him their support during the past year—this help has been much appreciated.
THE NEW ADDRESS WILL BE
86, HARRINGTON DRIVE
'Phone 2069

GOODACRE'S
Furnishers
CLUMBER STREET
Agents for Liberty's Silks and Fabrics

Whetton's Ltd.
SHOES
Foot Comfort and Fashion Fitted by Experts
15 MARKET STREET PHONE 45450

Buy Your
Fruit and Vegetables
from
R. Walters
618 MANSFIELD ROAD
507 MANSFIELD ROAD
Also Wollaton Park Gates

DRIVING TUITION
MOTOR SERVICE CO. (NOTTINGHAM) LTD
Broxtowe St, Sherwood Nottingham
THOROUGH TEST COURSES
Tele. No. 65287

OSWESTRY

BRADLEYS'
GREAT STOCKTAKING CLEARANCE SALE
Now Proceeding
Our Entire Stock has been Marked Down.
Enormous Reductions in Every Department.
This is your opportunity to buy Sound and Reliable Goods at
MONEY SAVING PRICES
Glasgow House, Church St., Oswestry and 11 Broad St., Welshpool

ENGLAND

ROCHDALE

For Good Quality Tailoring
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
at reasonable prices
TEL. 1931
S & S SENIOR
28 YORKSHIRE STREET

SHEFFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers,
Telephone 31282, daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE STORE WITH OVER 100 YEARS REPUTATION FOR QUALITY
COCKAYNES
T. S. & W. COCKAYNE, LTD. (Inc. Liability)

The Store of Consistent Value
COLES of Sheffield
Church St. and Fargate
Phone 21071 . . . 6 lines

Walshs
for
Drapery Outfitting *Furnishing Decorating*
HIGH STREET TEL. 23841

99-101-103-5-7 SHEFFIELD 1.
CENTRAL MOTORS (Sheffield) LTD. PHONE 22893
FOR AUSTIN STANDARD & LANCHESTER AND TYRES OILS & ACCESSORIES

We Sell CAMPBELL'S SOUPS
T. J. C. COE
SILVER HILL STORES, ECCLESALL
Once a Housewife has discovered the Quality of our goods and the service we render she seldom seeks further for a good GROCER and CONFECTIONER.
TEL. 70874

OXCROFT
Britain's Best
HOUSE COAL
E. A. STEVENSON LTD.
141, Norfolk Street, Sheffield 1
Phones 23184, 23183, 23188 and 23129

PRICE & CO.
BROOMHILL
For High Class
Ladies' Merchandise
Moderately Priced

SOUTHPORT

J. COLLINSON & Co.
461-463 Lord Street, Southport
For
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

A Southport Feature
MATTI & TISSOT'S
FINE CAFE
333, LORD STREET
Confectionery, Chocolates, Home Made Sweets. Chocolaterie, also at 165 Lord St.

THE WINTER SALE
at
BOOTHROYDS LTD.
is renowned for its BARGAINS

WINTER SALE
Now Proceeding
Marshall & Snelgrove
LORD STREET, SOUTHPORT

STOCKPORT

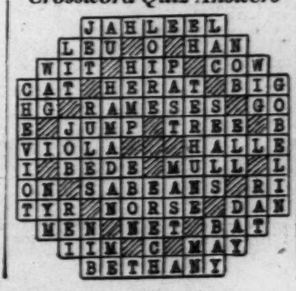
HOWARD C. CARTER
Ironmonger
15 Bramhall Lane and 68 Buxton Road STOCKPORT
Also 8, The Square, Bramhall
Phone: Stockport 3342—Bramhall 343
EVERYTHING IN HOUSEHOLD IRONMONGERY and GARDENING REQUISITES

WAKEFIELD

PIANOS RADIO and Tel. 2982
Everything in Music
CHAS. R. COE The Pianoforte Expert
14 Cross Square, Wakefield

C. A. BROTHERTON
Specialist in Millinery, Gloves, Blouses, Underwear Hosiery and Neckwear
11 BULL RING, WAKEFIELD

Crossword Quiz Answers



Scotland

EDINBURGH

Shop at COOPERS
Pure Food Specialists
Groceries and Provisions of highest quality and value
Also at
47 Morningside Road, 32 Bruntsfield Place, 100 Nicolson Street, 207 Leith Walk, 33 Raeburn Place, 73 Warrington Road, 9 East Trinity Road, Blackhall, 102 St. John's Road, Corstorphine

"BY TEST THE BEST"
Norvic and Mascot Shoes
sold at
Baird's
14-19 South Bridge
Branches Throughout the City

Gulland & Kennedy
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Goldenrod's Surprise

A Story for Children

The meadow was brown, and the leaves had dropped from the alder tree. They lay all about the goldenrod, which had turned brown too and stood stiff and tall in the meadow grass.

"To think," the goldenrod whispered, "that only a short time ago I was green and yellow." He looked up at the alder tree. "You have lost your leaves," he said, "but now you are covered with red berries. Everyone likes red berries but who wants goldenrod that's all turned brown?"

Hardly had he whispered it when the meadow grass began to rustle and along came a little girl. The goldenrod remembered her. She had played in the meadow last summer.

"If only she would pick me," the goldenrod whispered. "I should be so happy, but who wants goldenrod that's all turned brown?"

The little girl ran straight to the alder tree. "Red berries," she cried, and clapped her hands. Snap, crack! sounded the branches of the alder tree. The little girl was picking the red berries.

The goldenrod watched her and when her arms were full she stood still.

"She sees me," the goldenrod whispered. "She's coming to me, yes, she is. She's — going — to — pick — me!" Snap, crack, and the goldenrod was in her hand.

All the way back to the little girl's house the goldenrod wondered what she would do with him. All the way back to the little girl's house the alder's red berries danced in her arms.

"Whatever can she do with me?" the goldenrod whispered. The little girl had left him along with the red berries on the kitchen table.

"Wait and see," the red berries answered. "Perhaps she will find something pleasant for you to do."

"But I'm so brown and ugly," the goldenrod said sadly. "And you are so red and bright."

"Wait and see," the red berries repeated. "Look, she's coming."

The little girl stood over them. She held a paint brush in her hand. She was smiling.

"Brown goldenrod," she said, "I'm going to make you bright and beautiful." She dipped the brush into a pot of gilt.

The goldenrod was excited. Presently the brush was going all over him, washing him in gold! Up and down his stem, round about his feathery top. How he shone! How he glittered!

"Whoever would have guessed," he whispered, "that I could look so beautiful?" He thought of the meadow and of himself, standing stiff and brown in the grass. He was puzzled.

The little girl had brought a vase. "Wonder of wonders," whispered the goldenrod, "she is going to put me in the vase! Who would have guessed it, seeing me all brown in the meadow grass? Who would have guessed that such things could have happened to me?"

The little girl gathered up the branches of red berries and put them in the vase. She picked up the goldenrod and set him in their midst. The red berries shook with laughter when he nestled down among them.

"Goldenrod indeed," they whispered.

Catching up the vase in her hands the little girl held it high and said:

"Goldenrod—always
There's a way
To make dull things
Bright and gay."

In Lighter Vein

Sigh of Relief

Little Dorothy: "There was a strange man called to see you today."

Father: "Did he have a bill?"

Dorothy: "No, papa, he just had a plain, ordinary nose."—Grit.

Way Back

Opera Star: "Yes, 20 long years I have sung in ze Metropolitan."

Admirer: "Hm-m, you musta known Madame Butterfly when she was only a caterpillar."—Capper's Weekly.

Proof

"Do you think they approved of my sermon?" asked the newly appointed rector, hopeful that he had made a good impression.

"Yes, I think so," replied his wife. "They were all nodding."

Larnin'

Eastern Visitor: "Has the advent of the radio helped ranch life?"

Pinto Pete: "I'll say it has. Why, we learn a new cowboy song every night, and, say, we've found out that the dialect us fellers have used fer years is all wrong."—Wall Street Journal.

We Have Too

"You say you come from Detroit?" remarked the fellow passenger. "That's where they make automobiles, isn't it?"

"Sure," replied the American with some resentment. "We make other things in Detroit too."

"Yes, I know," retorted the fellow passenger. "I've ridden in them!"

Not in the Rockies Nor in the Alps—This Is England

Monitor Camera Club from A. Wray, Harrogate, England

Up Among the Clouds on Great Gable, in the English Lake District

Party Fun

Smarty Party

This game is called Flimsy Whimsy or Smarty Party. Many insist that it is a successful rival to Knock-Knock, Who's There? At any rate it produces laughs by the wholesale.

Players combine two rhymed words to define a certain type of person, place, or situation.

A baseball fan, for example, might ask what folks call the shortstop when he makes an error. The answer might be: Stumble Bumble. A well-dressed father would be a Snappy Pappy; a vivacious girl golfer, a Links Minx; etc. The one rhyming the most correctly is the winner.—M. H. H., Phoenix, Ariz.

Rise Above Them

Mistakes are easy, mistakes are inevitable, but there is no mistake so great as the mistake of not going on.—Jex Blake.

Quotation for Today

THE race is divided into two classes: those who go ahead and do something, and those who sit still and inquire, "Why wasn't it done the other way?"

O. W. HOLMES

Dutch Wisdom

Ride on but look before you.
With the good we become good.
What costs nothing is worth nothing.
Half a word to the wise is enough.
After the land's manner is mannerly.
When two quarrel both are in the wrong.
From small beginnings come great things
Promises make debts and debts make promises.
He that wants the kernel must crack the nut.
Who undertakes many things at once seldom does anything well.
More flies are caught with a drop of honey than with a cask of vinegar.
The richest man, whatever his lot, is he who's content with what he's got.

Daily Anecdote

Kind Lady

Few First Ladies have shown more kindness and consideration for their employees than the genial, tender-hearted Mrs. Grover Cleveland.

One incident illustrating her generosity and kindliness occurred one morning when she returned quite unexpectedly to the White House to discover several of her servant girls entertaining a fireman in the library. This man, a German of considerable musical talent, was playing the White House piano while the girls danced.

The embarrassment felt by the little party may well be imagined. In fear and trembling they saw themselves in disgrace—their jobs gone aglimmering. But did Mrs. Cleveland rave at this flagrant violation of White House rule? Did she discharge the help? Not at all.

"Please go ahead with your entertainment," Mrs. Cleveland said quite kindly—and then sat down to enjoy it herself!

Did You Ever Wonder

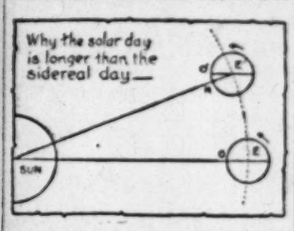
What the Difference Is Between a Sidereal and a Solar Day?

The sidereal day is the interval between two successive transits of a fixed star, and is 23 hours, 56 minutes, and 4.09 seconds long. The solar day is about 24 hours long, but varies in length.

Both the sidereal day and the solar day depend on the earth's rotation on its axis. This terrestrial rotation is at a uniform speed. How, then are we to account for the discrepancy between the length of time it takes a star to return to its place in the heavens and for the sun to do the same trick?

First, we must recall that the earth not only rotates on its own axis but also moves in a path about the sun. It is this latter motion that explains the differences between sidereal and solar days.

In the accompanying diagram the dotted line represents a portion of the earth's orbit round the sun. Two



successive positions of the earth are shown at E and E'. When the earth is at E, an observer would see the sun directly overhead at the point O. But when the earth has moved to E', it must revolve the distance O'M more than a complete revolution before the observer will again see the sun directly overhead. The observation of the stars is not similarly affected because they are so enormously distant from us that the movement of the earth in its orbit does not noticeably affect their position.

Since the solar day varies slightly in length, its mean or average length has been determined and is used to give us the mean solar or familiar civil day of 24 hours.

The sidereal day, used by astronomers, is also divided into hours and minutes, but the sidereal hours and sidereal minutes are shorter than those in common civil use, for the day which determines them is shorter than the solar day.

W. P. Keasbey

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: The Skeptics Society shortly looks over 100 Hollywood success stories to determine if anyone ever passed a screen test with drooping colors.

Detroit News: "Many new cave drawings were found in '38 by the archeologists." And 5,000 years hence, perhaps, diggers will bring up the telephone booths of our time.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Bird Customer

Amsterdam

A starling with a white feather in the tail is by far the most persistent and loyal patroniser of a butcher in Reinwardt Street here, in the densely populated east of the town.

Some years ago a crowd gathered one morning in front of the shop-window of the butcher, watching a starling, which had flown into the shopwindow and was now busy in the middle of a tray of minced meat. But as the crowd grew, pressing their noses against the windowpane, the starling became frightened, flew against the pane and was taken up stunned. The butcher's wife took care of the bird as well as she could and then set it free. Two days later the starling returned and since that day the "starling with the white feather" has returned every day, all the year through, to order and get the daily treat of minced meat.

The starling, being a town bird, is quite exacting and, as a customer, not so very easy to please. This customer demands quick and good service. Especially in spring, when it is brooding time, she has no time to spare.

Then the day comes that the young ones begin to fly. They come with mother starling, sit in a row on the doorstep of the butcher's shop and demand their legitimate share. Of course only the mother-bird is served minced meat, which she divides into perfectly equal portions and feeds these to the young ones.

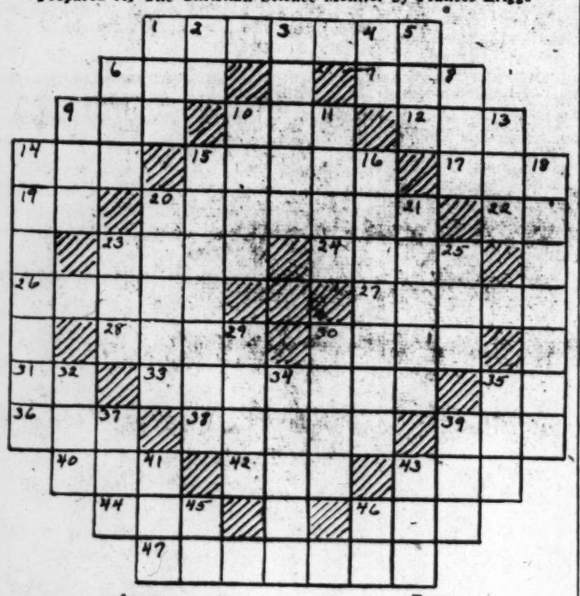
The bird has her nest in the garden of a hospital near by, but for the rest of the day she resides somewhere up in the eaves of a house opposite the butcher she patronizes. Every year the young ones grow up, and many of them continue to follow the "starling with the white feather" on the daily visits to the butcher; and now and then they line up behind the parent-starling, which is particular about maintaining its privileged position of being the first starling customer, a sort of pioneer. But the kind butcher and his wife have no objection to feeding the newcomers, if they care to come for an occasional visit with their old starling friend of four years' standing.

Inquisition

What is mind? No matter.
What is matter? Never mind.—T. H. Key.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who was the youngest son of Zebulun?
6—What coin might you spend in Rumania?
7—What river of China flows to the Yangtze?
9—For what was Artemus Ward noted?
10—What is the ripened fruit of a rosebush?
12—What animal is mentioned in Isa. 7:21?
14—According to Herodotus, Diana changed herself into what?
15—What city of Afghanistan is about 2,500 feet above sea level?
17—In "The Song of Hiawatha," what kind of words "do not smite like warclubs"?
19—What is the symbol for mercury?
20—What was the name of three Egyptian kings?
22—Depart.
23—What is an abrupt interruption of level in a piece of brickwork?
24—Is the guava a bird, tree, or fish?
26—In "Twelfth Night," who disguised herself as a page and entered service of Orsino?
27—What German city is about 21 miles from Leipzig?
28—In George Eliot's novel, Hester Sorrel was loved by whom?
30—What is second largest island of Inner Hebrides?
31—Upon.
33—Who were the descendants of Sheba, son of Joktan?
35—Narragansett Bay indents what State (abbr.)?
36—Who was Thor's younger brother?
38—What language was spoken by ancient Scandinavians?
39—What place in Arabia is mentioned in Ezek. 27:19?
40—According to Pope, who "would be angels"?
42—If you were a trawler you might use what?
43—In baseball, what is used in offensive play?
44—What town in southern Judah is mentioned in Josh. 15:25?
45—What month did Shakespeare describe as full of spirit?
47—Where was the home of Mary and Martha?

Down

1—What is the black lustrous form of lignite?
2—What is the symbol of gold?
3—What is longest river of France?
4—What is an interrogative ejaculation?
5—What is the resinous substance secreted by a certain scale insect?
6—What gold currency might you spend in Lithuania?
8—What was a city of priests in Benjamin?
9—One full of sport and humor is what?
10—What herb is cultivated for its tough fiber?
11—We will not anticipate what?
13—If you lived about 150 years ago, you'd wear a powdered what?
14—What is name of range of hills between England and Scotland?
15—What Persian town covers site of Ancient Ecbatana?
16—What author has written many articles on dogs?
18—What is the name of a famous tapestry made in Paris?
20—Football referees must be familiar with what?
21—What are sea lions?
23—Who was the personification of poverty and patience?
25—What measure was length of Henry I's arm?
29—If you were a poet, you might describe something black as what?
30—What food would hogs enjoy?
33—Who was one of Falstaff's followers in "Merry Wives of Windsor"?
34—What was a city of Nimrod mentioned in Gen. 10:10?
35—Namelin was infested with what (sing.)?
37—Who remained true to David when Adonijah rebelled?
38—"The Night is Mother of" what in "A Dream of Summer"?
41—What part of the pen is covered with ink?
43—Hounds often do what?
45—What is objective case of "I"?
46—Symbol for manganese.

(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements)

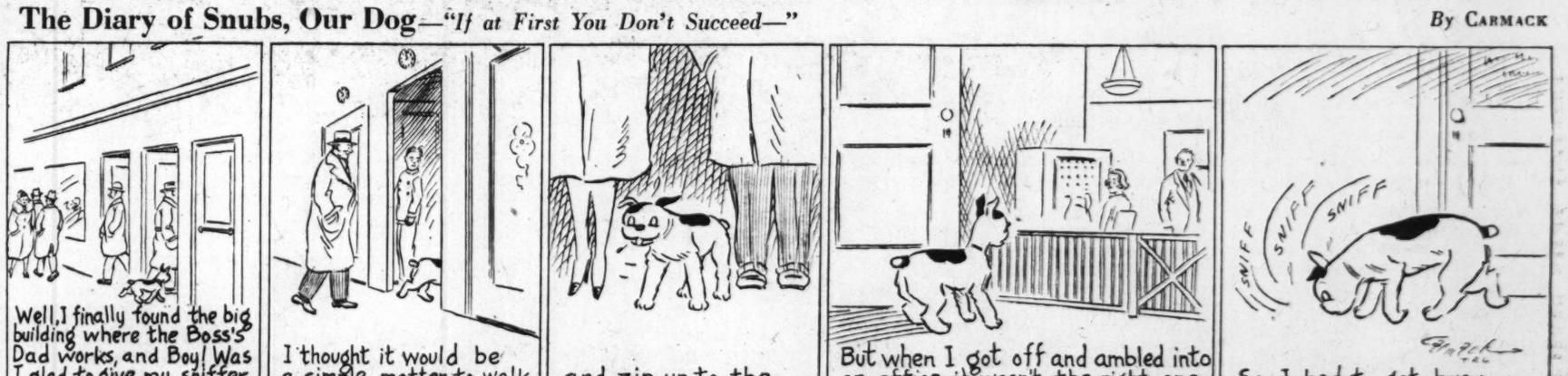
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Hero*

By Le Pelley

WE NEED A GIRL IN OUR SHOW — SUSIE, WILL YOU HELP US OUT ?
IS IT A COMEDY ?
BIG SHOW IN MAHAFFEY'S WOOD SHED "HARRY HANLEY RETURNS"
I SHOULD SAY NOT! YOU'RE TRAPPED ON AN ICEBERG.... AND THEN GO UP IN A BALLOON
THEN THE VILLAIN CAPTURES YOU — BUT-I COME TO THE RESCUE ... YOU SEE I TURN OUT TO BE THE HERO! A VERY HANDSOME FELLOW THAT WINS YOUR HEART
?
I THOUGHT YOU SAID THIS WASN'T A COMEDY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*"If at First You Don't Succeed—"*

By Carmack


Well, I finally found the big building where the Boss's Dad works, and Boy! Was I glad to give my sniffer a rest!
I thought it would be a simple matter to walk into an elevator—
and zip up to the right floor—
But when I got off and ambled into an office it wasn't the right one at all!
SNIFF SNIFF SNIFF
So I had to get busy With the ol' Sniffer again-

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Sea Is Calling*

By The Hagers

SAID CAPTAIN BILL, "THE NANCY JANE IS READY FOR THE SEA AGAIN."
"WILL YOU EXPLORE SOME DISTANT SHORE WHEN YOU SAIL OUT TO SEA ONCE MORE?"
"AYE, WADDLES, AND GREAT SPORT 'TWILL BE. DOWN IN THE CARIBBEAN SEA
FOR SUNKEN TREASURE NOW WE SAIL. DRAW NEAR. I'LL TELL YE, LAD, A TALE."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1939 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

PWA + WPA + CCC = DPW

ARE you one of those who never can remember which is which as between WPA and PWA? Well, you have plenty of company. And now help is in sight. The special Senate Committee on Unemployment and Relief proposes that both emergency organizations be thrown together, with the CCC and NYA for good measure, into a new Department of Public Works.

The advantage in ending the confusion of names is only one of several that might accrue from the proposition. The probability is that the Works Progress Administration was intentionally so named in order to profit by the association of its initials with those of the earlier Public Works Administration. But the WPA remained predominantly a relief organization and PWA predominantly a recovery organization. Where the PWA excelled in businesslike efficiency and lasting structures, WPA more quickly and directly reached those in actual need.

Both agencies had to jump into an emergency and improvise their methods, starting from scratch. In that respect the United States ought to be better prepared to meet another such depression and its attendant unemployment. The ability of a single department or bureau, charged with the responsibility, to lay long-range plans for public improvements and to have the blue-prints for these all ready to go on the signal of a business reversal, would be of incalculable value. Tell it not in Gath, but this was a favored project of President Hoover.

To end, as the Committee calls it, the "competition" between WPA and PWA must mean that there would be a singleness of direction, a unity of program, about the new Department of Public Works. The command would have to determine whether work or relief should predominate. Several developments have taken place in the surrounding conditions since PWA and WPA came in. On one side unemployment compensation has come in as a first-line defense under the Social Security Act. On the other there is a prospect that outright relief, on a basis of need, will soon be delegated to the States with the aid of Federal grants. Between these two areas the public works planners would find their field.

Can They Drop It?

CAN the Administration drop plans for flood-control projects in New England, as a White House spokesman says it will, because of Vermont's refusal to assign its water-power rights to the Federal Government? The Administration's refusal to accept Vermont's challenge to test the flood-control law in the Federal courts leads many to believe Federal authorities feel the power they seek to exercise through flood-control spending is indefensible. In view of its unwillingness either to apply the law or to test its constitutionality, the Administration cannot rightly circumvent it by withholding aid to States which refuse to surrender claims to their natural resources. The responsibility rests with the Government to remedy the 1938 statute, and meanwhile co-operate with the States in building flood-control dams where they are most needed.

Two Notes in Tokyo

THE striking similarity of the notes sent by Washington and London to Tokyo stressing the determination of the United States and Great Britain to stand by their treaty rights in China implies a closer community of American and British interest in Far Eastern developments.

Some may regret that earlier attempts at "parallel action" came to nothing and may regard the new indications of its possibility as coming too late. Yet it may be that the very delay in collaboration will make these two notes all the more important in Japanese eyes. The Japanese have now been in China much too long for Japan's own good. The war has become one of attrition. Just when Japan needs some sign that Chinese resistance is about to melt away, and that other countries are resigned to seeing this happen, the two most powerful economic factors in the world renew their interest in an independent China and exhibit it as a joint front against Japanese treaty violation.

Japan, more than ever sensitive to economic pressure, already has seen an American loan go to China for the very purpose of increasing China's economic ability to resist invasion. And back of the notes now received from the American and British Governments lies the probability of new measures—which very likely would be joint measures—to bolster Chinese morale and actual fighting power through steady economic aid.

Japan, moreover, understands that these notes are based not so much on abstractions about justice or on idealistic support of collective security as on the national interests of two Powers able to defend those interests. Whatever people in other countries may think of this fact, it is one which doubtless will impress Japanese authority.

The Drive on Beacon Hill

GOVERNOR SALTONSTALL has taken a wise stand in asking for a thorough investigation of certain State departments by men whose competence and integrity are above question. At the time of his inauguration we pointed out that the deficiencies in Massachusetts government lie in administration and administrators rather than in the form of government.

Despite the fact the Federal Government has complained that Unemployment Compensation Commission administrative costs are 25 per cent too high, the Governor is accused of playing partisan politics when he asks for changes in the UCC set-up. The same accusation is made in the case against Commissioner of Education Reardon.

Governor Saltonstall was elected largely because of his promise to bring efficiency and honor to the State Government. The state departments spend the money. The Governor must see that these departments are run properly. The voters and taxpayers expect this. He should have their complete support in carrying through his unpleasant task.

Phishing

"AS NO man is born an artist, so no man is born an angler." Columbia University's Teachers College—belatedly and yet in advance of other universities—has decided that Izaak Walton was as right as Barnum about fish. Teachers College is to provide a new angle on angling.

Contrary to many a country school teacher's experience with boys whose thoughts wandered

In genial spring, beneath the quivering shade

even when their bodies did not, fishing need not be anti-educational. So Teachers College plans to include in its curriculum a course on fishing. And why not? "Angling may be said to be so like the mathematics that it can never be fully learnt." And though a fishing rod may be "a stick with a hook at one end and a fool at the other" angling has also been described as "an art worthy the knowledge and practice of a wise man."

All that are "lovers of virtue . . . and be quiet" are eligible for its benefits. These, since far back in the stream of time, have included hours for meditation, lessons in resignation, exercises in moral courage (whether to go home empty handed or buy one's "catch" at the fish market on the way) and many other such influences as educate a man in that indispensable branch of learning, self-knowledge. Well might Teachers College take the phool, make him a phisherman and bestow upon him a Ph. D.

The Visit to Rome

FOR many weeks before Mr. Neville Chamberlain, British Prime Minister, set out on his visit to Rome, there was anxious speculation in Britain and in Italy as to what he would say to the Duce and the Duce to the Englishman. Much of this speculation was based upon wrong premises: in Britain, a fear that the conversation implied concessions on the part of democracy to Fascism; in Italy, a hope that a wedge would be driven between Britain and France to the territorial advantage of Italy.

Yet there are certain basic facts in regard to Italy and Britain which these two countries would gain by recognizing and facing. On the Italian side is the fact of its growing population and its desire for outlets for both population and trade overseas; its legitimate desire to increase its economic influence in the Mediterranean; and its pressing need for money and credits. That these demands have been accompanied by illegitimate and deplorable action in the form of armed intervention in Spain and insolent threats for the acquisition of French territory should not blind us to Italy's more reasonable aspirations—aspirations which might be satisfied if the conditions of real peace existed.

On the British side is the fact that the Mediterranean is both a vital link in its communications with the East and also a sea in which its relations with Palestine, Cyprus, and Egypt, as well as its general trade, constitute interests of the first order. Therefore Britain cannot be indifferent to the status of Spain, or to the preservation of the balance of interests and of power in the Mediterranean. As the close friend of France it cannot see French lines of communication with northern Africa put in jeopardy.

The avowed object of Mr. Chamberlain's visit to Il Duce was that of promoting an understanding of their respective aims and policies with a view to avoiding unnecessary friction. For this reason negative results may be as useful as positive—that is to say, an avoidance of further evil rather than an acceptance of doubtful remedies. An agreement which gave too much to Italy as long as it preserves its present policy and makes promises which it does not carry out, would split Great Britain. An agreement which gave much of substance to Britain at this moment was scarcely expected from Italy. But if there is now better understanding on both sides of the danger-points, more willingness to pave the way towards a settlement later, something will have been gained by this exchange of courtesies and these intimate talks.

History in Cartoons

Book News of the Day

BY NECESSITY the cartoonist gives expression to concerted emotions. His talent makes the man in the street articulate, achieving visually, at a stroke, effects the writer often can only approximate. Truly a record of social and political history in the vernacular is A HISTORY OF AMERICAN GRAPHIC HUMOR, 1865-1938, by William Murrell (New York: Macmillan. $6.50). Its companion volume of the same name covered the period 1747-1865. The new book contains 240 reproductions, touching the high lights of 73 years of progress and change in the United States.

Mr. Murrell's gift for setting forth the background of these pictures is largely responsible for the value of these books; without a clear, if swift, running explanation of the times the cartoons would often seem strange and nearly meaningless. He sets forth in lively fashion the intensities of the political struggle that marked the Reconstruction period, the recurrent misunderstandings with Mexico, and the generally crude but vigorous expression of the popular feeling that America had become a world power.

* * *

Many cartoonists feel so strongly about this injustice or that—as they see it—that they are trenchant in their strokes, as if they were saying "This is no laughing matter." Yet it is laughter that has put the skids under many a venal office holder or helped to end a particularly silly phase of fashion. There is fun aplenty in Charles Green Bush's cartoon of Gilmore's band in action at the Boston Peace Jubilee, with accessories of steam whistles, cannon discharges, rows of barking dogs and bell ringers. The feminist movement was so unpopular in 1868 that Currier & Ives, purveyors of of pictures to the millions, issued a plaintive family portrait with the men staying at home minding baby and doing the washing while the women went gadding in state in a carriage with woman driver and footwoman.

Thomas Nast dominates this book, as he did his pictorial times, with his anti-Tammany cartoons. In the roaring seventies they even printed pictorial ridicule of the humane movement, and of Americans seeking culture abroad.

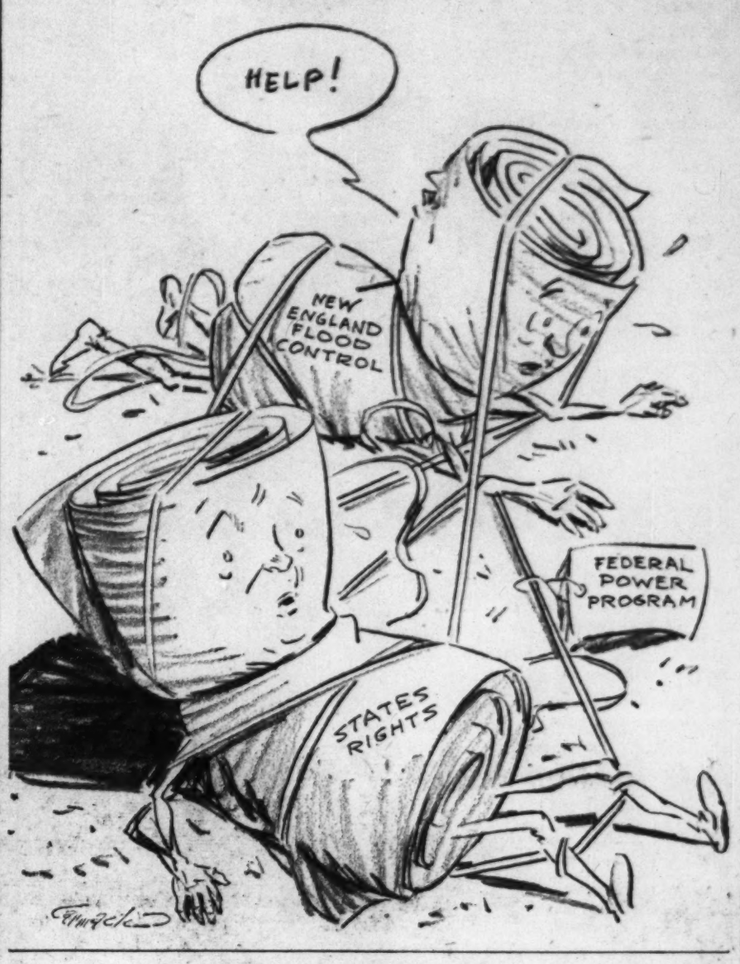
* * *

Here may be seen to what extravagance popular prejudices and loyalties could go. Bernhardt, the actress, was a strange figure in the early days; in later times she becomes heroic, being understood and admired. The new-rich were fair game then as now, and Uncle Sam's usually good-humored disputes with John Bull provide perennial diversion.

Something about Bryan inspired the cartoonists to their greatest excesses. Theodore Roosevelt's teeth were as useful to pictorial funmakers as is F. D. Roosevelt's chin. McCutcheon brought a large fund of humor to political cartooning. The fad for nature articles brought out a whole flock of nature-faking cartoons. Growth of the comic strip is traced, and the whole parade of great cartoonists passes in review in this thoroughgoing record of American pictorial satire.

E. C. S.

Slightly Entangled



Saragossa Today

Spain at War

SARAGOSSA'S everyday life appears normal except perhaps for an added wartime keenness. The city has become resigned to a state of war, in which it is now, as it was 130 years ago, one of the big centers. The grandchildren of the defenders of those days live without fuss a life of peace in the midst of fierce conflict.

The garrison of Saragossa and its inhabitants resisted for many months a series of persistent onslaughts while cut off from the main forces under Gen. Francisco Franco. But the cultural life of the city underwent little change while it was being transformed into a military workshop and arsenal. Today Saragossa, from being largely agricultural, can claim a prominent place among the industrial cities of Nationalist Spain.

War and the development of war industries have but served to add to the popularity of La Virgen del Pilar, famous temple which has always commanded the devotion of Spaniards everywhere. This has not only been rebuilt in its damaged parts but time and money have been found to finish the ornamentation.

The old plaza of Santa Cruz has been transformed and is now a garden. Work has been started on the junction of the Coso with Salamero Square and the building of what will one day be known as the Avenida de las Catedrales. The restoration of Caspe's Colegiata, Gothic jewel of the thirteenth century, has been completed.

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Saragossa seems to find time for all and for everything. Theaters and cafes—of which it boasts the largest and most comfortable in Spain—are filled day and night. Yet there is time to look after the thousands of needy, ruined refugees, crippled and wounded, coming from the front. Food there is in plenty and coal and wood. In this respect Saragossa and Madrid, or even Barcelona are as wide apart as the poles.

For the stranger visiting Nationalist Spain, most of the cities and towns on the north of the Peninsula, such as San Sebastian, Bilbao, Vitoria and Burgos, do not reveal acute symptoms of being involved in one of the most terrible civil wars the world has seen. Yet to the Spaniard returning home to any of these districts after a few years' absence, the transformation would be disconcerting unless he knew the cause.

Before the civil war, the northern regions—cool and damp, with rainfall sufficient in the summer to keep the hillsides always green—were busy only in the warm months and "deserted" when summer ended. Today San Sebastian and Vitoria are crowded in a kaleidoscopic fashion, well to do and poor being thrown together as never before in exclusive Spain.

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These Nationalist towns might almost appear to be given up to a life of pleasure but for the incessant stream of men in uniform, the Falangists in their blue shirts, the Requetes—still the traditional monarchists of the Carlist War—who wear red berets, the Tercios from Morocco in gray, the Italian men though drafted into the Blue Arrows of the Falangists wearing the uniforms of the Spanish Legion, while their officers are turned out with supreme elegance as if to reveal what Milan and Rome can produce from its best aristocratic circles.

To add color to this vivid picture, Red Cross senoritas, who have taken to nursing as eagerly as their sister nuns, have devised attractive uniforms with blue capas and white headdress.

But somber remains the dress of the ordinary Spaniard and his wife. Black is worn by mourners and thus the traditional color of Spain reaffirms its place. No fewer than 2,500,000 persons are said to have fallen in this terrible civil war.

R. A. CALVERT

Fourth of Five Articles

North . . South . . East . . West

Expensive Safeguards

By Frank L. Perrin

THE people of Vermont, through their Governor, are again asserting their individuality as a state and their independence as a community. The declaration, in which the Chief Executives of the other New England states joined and to which they subscribed, is in the nature of a defiance of Federal authority in the quite definitely planned project embracing floodwater control in two of the principal rivers of the area. It is not indicated that the people or the Governors of the states united in this group are unaware of the necessity of carrying out the work of flood prevention. Indeed the experiences of recent years are still fresh in the memory of all.

Neither was it proposed that the cost of the flood-prevention project be apportioned among and borne by the taxpayers of the states affected. There has been no intimation that financial aid from the Government would not be welcome. Perhaps it is agreed that had it been economically possible for the people of Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut to finance, independently, so expensive a project as that contemplated to impound and regulate the flow of flood waters of the Connecticut and Merrimac Rivers, the hazard of recurring disasters would have been obviated years ago. But the undertaking is one which demands co-operation and the united effort of all concerned, no matter how remotely. The people of New England are taxed, directly or indirectly, to finance projects in remote territories. The Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio and other rivers have been, at least in some measure, controlled by engineering projects paid for nationally.

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The Governor of Vermont, loyal to his own people and ardent in his laudable desire to protect them in their independence and to defend them in their assertion of states' rights, found it quite easy to enlist the Governors of neighboring commonwealths in the cause he had espoused. North or South, East or West, the call to the defense of this right is a call to arms. But we sometimes smile at the familiar radio quip, "It looks good to me. What is it?"

Briefly stated, it is the contention of the protesting Vermonters, seconded by their neighbors, that in acquiring, by appropriation, purchase, or condemnation, the lands necessary for dams and reservoirs, the Federal Government can not proceed without permission from the states in which the lands are located. It may be that the issue, fundamentally, is simple and not at all perplexing or complex. But in its ramifications it loses its simplicity. The end sought is not the protection of adjoining lands, particularly, or lands within the borders of the individual state. The Connecticut River, for instance, may be regarded as presenting a sectional or regional problem as vital and as important, economically, as that of the Mississippi, the Missouri or the Ohio.

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It is the safety of the people below the dam or reservoir which it is sought to assure. The property and livelihood of those "down the river" are menaced by the recurring floods. Those at the headwaters, if concerned at all, are concerned only sympathetically unless, it may be, they are inclined to a larger view. It may be that the Governors who so generously subscribed to Vermont's defiant declaration of immunity from federal authority failed, at least for the moment, to appreciate the larger aspects of the problem.

Now it is indicated that the proposed federal grants in aid of the project will be withdrawn in deference to, or as a consequence of, Vermont's insistence. The right of eminent domain has long been recognized and exercised. In operation it has imposed hardships upon individual owners of lands and other properties. It is justified, if at all, upon the theory that the right of all the people is greater than the right of the individual in those things which are capable of contributing to the common good more than to the prosperity or happiness of the individual.

This theory, in its many exemplifications, is the theory which sustains communities, states and nations. The individual is protected in his defined rights in his home, just as the people of states and nations are protected in their defined rights. But above these there is a common right which is fundamental.

The Wide Horizon

Propaganda—and Propaganda

By Volney D. Hurd

WASHINGTON

THE United States will not send propaganda of the German and Italian types via short waves into South America to offset dictatorship's efforts despite reports of the success of Fascist radio propaganda in South America.

Such reports have led many a sincere citizen to question whether the United States should not retaliate in kind. There has even been talk of a government-owned and operated short-wave station being set up for this purpose. Now it is clear that the answer is "no" to both ideas.

Perhaps the best summing up of the situation is that of a high official in the State Department who must go unnamed. He said, "The type of propaganda coming from the dictatorships is not based on the truth. Dishonesty must always eventually fail. Thus this propaganda will fail. In fact there are already signs that it is falling under its own weight."

Again, "Understanding is the only method of establishing long and peaceful relationships between two countries. Understanding cannot be built on untruths. Our efforts must therefore be those of establishing the truth about one another between the United States and South America."

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The well-meant expression of concern lest propaganda aimed at a friendly nation will be effective, is the poorest sort of diplomacy. It tends to be patronizing, to assume that the recipient is neither intelligent nor alert enough to defend himself from such insidious attempts. Thus it sets badly with the natural pride of a nation.

Instead of propaganda the United States has a much more constructive program. It calls, among other things, for sending fine, modern steamships to South America to improve and increase travel between the two continents, the exchange of students, training at West Point and Annapolis for South Americans, the making available of government specialists for visits to give the latest results of research in agriculture, mining and kindred subjects and the making available at very low cost translations of the best American books.

These are typical methods by which understanding between North and South America can be improved, the only "propaganda" that will measure up to the standards of democracy. Undoubtedly under the impetus of Lima such methods will be expanded indefinitely.

Now short-wave radio still has a most important place in such a constructive program. But this effective medium, instead of being concentrated on retaliatory propaganda, will seek to send programs which will bring about a closer relationship culturally and socially.

The major United States short-wave stations are already concentrating efforts in this direction. The National Broadcasting Company has a thirty-eight-employee department sending out impartial news every hour on the hour in Spanish and Portuguese. The Columbia Broadcasting System also is sending out a large number of daily programs for South American consumption.

Impartial news sets the key for these efforts, in keeping with the formula of truth being the best "propaganda." Sketches of famous figures in United States history and similar background material are transmitted at regular intervals to bring about further understanding. Station W1XAL in Boston also is producing special programs designed to promote good will between North and South America.

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Of course the number of owners of short-wave sets in South America is far smaller than the number having regular broadcast reception only, so these programs are primarily going to the more well-to-do groups. Only to the degree that local South American stations are willing to rebroadcast any of these short-wave programs will the masses receive this material.

In the meantime an effective way of getting North American program material to the peoples in South America would be to have the best programs, other than news, transcribed and the records sent to South American local stations. This would help solve the station's problem of getting program variety and would insure perfect broadcasting, minus the static and fading which so often marks short wave reception. Even news of a background type could be sent this way. This recording project is being considered.

Thus a pattern of future inter-American relationship is taking form. Against a structure built with the honest tools of fact and neighborly understanding it is expected the tides of mere propaganda will beat in vain.

Mirror of World Opinion

An Oxford Tribute to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek

THE text of a letter addressed to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek by certain heads of colleges and professors of the University of Oxford has been issued by the Chinese embassy:

It expresses "the profound admiration we have for you, Sir, the head and front of the gallant resistance which the Chinese people are making to the invaders of your country and the enemies of your freedom," and continues:

"That you and your fellow-countrymen should have been able to steel yourselves to such incredible feats of courage and endurance is now one of those acts in history which men can never forget. In the past the British people have had their ignorant doubts as to the reality and significance of Chinese civilization and culture. Today, instructed as we are on the one hand by the savage hates of narrow nationalistic cults, on the other hand by the dignity and self-control of Chinese feeling against Japan, we have no doubt as to whose hands bear the torch of civilization. . . .

"We look to the day when the democracies of the world shall stand unflinchingly on your side and the valor of your people shall wring even from your enemies that meed of recognition which their own traditions summon them to accord."—*The Times*, London.